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1810.



PREFACE.



THE importance of an English education is now pretty well understood ; and it is generally acknowledged, that not only for ladies, but for young gentlemen designed merely for trade, an intimate acquaintance with the properties and beauties of the English tongue would be a very desirable and necessary attainment ; far preferable to a smattering of the learned languages.

But then, it has been supposed, even by men of learning, that the English tongue is too vague and untractable to be reduced to any certain standard, or rules of construction ; and that a competent knowledge of it cannot be attained without an acquaintance with the Latin.

For my part, I hope these gentlemen are mistaken, because this would be an in-

vincible obstacle to the progress of an English education.

This vulgar error, for so I beg leave to call it, might perhaps arise from a too partial fondness for the Latin; in which, about two centuries ago, we had the service of the church, the translation of the Bible, and most other books; few of any value, being then extant in our mother tongue.

But now the case is happily altered. Nor do I think the error above-mentioned would have been so long indulged under the blessings of the reformation, had it not been for the many fruitless attempts which have been made to fix the grammatical construction of the English tongue.

Many gentlemen, who have written on this subject, have too inconsiderately adopted various distinctions of the learned languages, which have no existence in our own: many, on the other hand, convinced of this impropriety, have been too brief, or at least too general, in their definitions and rules, running into the quite opposite

extreme: and most of them, I think, have too much neglected the peculiarities of the language on which they wrote.

These considerations have induced me to suffer the following little Manual to appear amongst my friends, in the manner it now does. How far it may answer the end proposed, I must leave them to determine. If it has any merit, it must be found in conciseness, connection, and application to the proper genius of our mother tongue.

ADVERTISEMENT.



THE first impression of this little Treatise was attempted some years ago, purely to oblige a few of the Author's friends, who were engaged in the education of youth; and therefore, at that time, no means were made use of to recommend it to the public.

Two editions, however, of this little book have been since published in London, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, who had, as he says, made full trial of it in his school, for some years before, with singular success.

Thus recommended, it has been well received by the public; and this circumstance has induced the Author to revise the original copy, to which he has now made some amendments and additions, which he flatters himself, will render it more acceptable and useful to those gentlemen and ladies who may think proper

The editor of the two editions above-mentioned was pleased to give this little Manual to the public, as *The easiest Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar*; which title, in part, it still retains; though the Author is apprehensive it was first printed before the earliest edition of that valuable book: and if he has in some few instances presumed to differ from so great a man, yet as he has done it on principles which to him appeared to be satisfactory, he is confident the candid and critical reader will not impute it to affectation or vanity.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES,

OF THE ALPHABET,* AND THE SOUNDS OF
THE LETTERS.

THE English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Six of these letters, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y,* are called vowels, from *vox*, a voice or sound, because they make distinct sounds of themselves.

All the letters in the alphabet, except the vowels, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z,* are called consonants, from *consono*, to sound together; because, they cannot be sounded without some vowel joined to them.

Each of the vowels has at least three distinct sounds; the broad or full, the narrow or slender, and the middle or intermediate, which will more fully appear from the following tables:

* From *alpha, beta*, the first two Greek letters.

relate: it is likewise narrow in all words compounded with *ation*; as, *salvation*, *relation*.

In most other words the middle sound prevails.

E.

E is for the most part narrow when it ends a word; as, *epitome*, *apostrophe*, *me*, *he*, *she*, *be*; as likewise in all words compounded with *be*; as, *below*, *bespeak*.

E has most commonly the middle sound when it ends a syllable, or is not joined in pronunciation to the following consonants; as, *lover*, *fever*, *clope*, *escape*.

When *E* is joined to the following consonants, it is generally pronounced broader; as, *fell*, *let*, *bend*.

I.

I is always broad when the syllable in which it occurs is made long by the final *e*; as, *pine*, *bite*, *lime*. Also generally when it goes before *gh*, *gn*, *ld*, *mb*, and *nd*; as, *sight*, *sign*, *mild*, *climb*, *find*.

The middle sound of the *I* is used before *rd*; as, *bird*, *third*, and occurs but seldom.

I is narrow when pronounced short with a following consonant; as, *pin*, *sin*, *mill*, *till*.

O.

O has the second middle sound when the syllable in which it stands is lengthened by the final *e*; as, *toe, doe, lobe, robe*. For the other sounds of this letter, perhaps no certain rules can be given.

U.

The broad sound of the *U* is used when joined in pronunciation to the following consonant; as, *unto, upon, gun, pun*.

The middle sound prevails in those words that are lengthened by the final *e*; as, *mule, mute, refuse, abuse*.

U is narrow when it comes after *r*, and is pronounced long, or not immediately joined to the following consonant; as, *rude, ruby, ruin*.

Y.

Y, at the end of a word of one syllable, or such as are accented on the last syllable, is broad; as, *sky, sly, 'try, comply*: but in the end of words of more than one syllable, and not accented on the last, it is generally narrow; as, *possibly, folly, poverty*.

All vowels, when pronounced short and negligently with a following consonant, in a syllable

ble not accented, have nearly the same sound ;
as, *altar, alter, manor, murmur, satyr.*

OF DIPHTHONGS.*

When two vowels meet in the same syllable,
they make what is called a diphthong.

There are no less than twenty diphthongs in
the English language: which with their sounds
are expressed in the following tables :

<i>diph.</i>	<i>broad.</i>	<i>middle.</i>	<i>narr. s.</i>
aa.	balaam	Isaac	
ai.	praise		
au.	author	aunt	gauge
aw.	awl		
ay.	say		
ea.	beam	bread	heart
ee.	see		
ei.	vein		eight
eo.	George	Leopard	people
eu.			feud
ew.			few
ey.	eye		key
ie.	cashier	friend	chief
oa.	boat		
oi.	oil		

* From *dis*, twice, *phthongos*, a sound.

<i>diph.</i>	<i>broad,</i>	<i>middle.</i>	<i>nar. s.</i>
oo.	floor	flood	food
ou.	soul	couple	could
ow.	mow	now	
oy.	convoy		
ui.	guide	build	fruit

To these we may add *ae* and *oe*, which are used only in words derived from the Latin and Greek ; as, *Cæsar*, *Phæbe*, and chiefly retained in proper names.

When three vowels meet together in a syllable, they make a triphthong ; as,

eau.	beauty	uai.	quaint
eye.	eye	uea.	queasy
ieu.	lieu	nee.	queer
iew.	view	you.	young

Unless *y* at the beginning of syllables be a consonant, which some authors will not allow it to be in any case whatsoever.

Here we may observe, that though the vowels and diphthongs, and the words in which their different sounds occur, are so numerous, yet perhaps there are not many more than a dozen full and distinct vowel sounds in the English language ; which, I think, will appear to any

one who carefully consults the foregoing tables.

OF CONSONANTS.

C.

C has two modifications, the hard and the soft; as, *cull*, *cell*.

C is always hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all consonants, and at the end of syllables or words; as, *call*, *coal*, *cut*, *accost*, *public*: but soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *cease*, *cit*, *cypress*.

G.

G has likewise a hard and a soft modification; as, *gun*, *gin*.

G is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all consonants, and at the end of words; as, *gat*, *got*, *gut*, *glad*, *jug*.

G is for the most part soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *gem*, *gill*, *clergy*: but all proper names in the Bible have **G** hard before *e* and *i*; as, *Gera*, *Gilboah*. **G** is likewise hard in many English words before *e* and *i*; as, *geese*, *geld*, *get*, *gear*, *girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *dagger*, *anger*: and in many more which may be supplied by observation.

Ch.

Ch has one hard, and two soft modifications; as, *Baruch*, (*Baruck*), *Arch*, *Chaise* (*Shaise*).

The first prevails in words of Hebrew and Greek original, and the last in such as come from the French.

Ph.

Ph, when joined in the same syllable, is sounded like *f*; as, *Asaph*, *elephant*.

S.

S has two modifications, a sharp and a flat; as, *this*, *these*. The flat sound prevails in the end of all words made plural, or otherwise increased by the addition of *s*, ; as, *pins*, *foxes*, *loves*.

Th.

Th has likewise a sharp and a flat sound; as, *thin*, *thine*.

Ti.

Ti before a vowel is frequently softened down to *sh*; as *station*, in which the sound of the *i* is nearly, if not quite, lost.

W.

W, in diphthongs and triphthongs, as in *few*, *view*, must be a vowel; but in other cases, especially at the beginning of words, it must be a consonant; as, *we*, *William*.

C.

OF THE POINTS OR STOPS, AND OTHER CHARACTERS MADE USE OF IN WRITING.

A Comma [,] denoting, perhaps, especially in long sentences, a little elevation of the voice, is the shortest pause, and may be held while you count one.

A semicolon [;] denoting for the most part an evenness of the voice, may be held while you count two.

A colon [:] marks a little depression of the voice, and requires a pause while you count three.

A period or full stop [.] denotes a yet greater depression of the voice than a colon, and may be held while you count four.

A note of interrogation [?] requiring as long a pause as a full stop, is placed at the end of a question, and denotes an elevation of the voice, and rather a smartness in the pronunciation.

A note of admiration or exclamation [!] which requires also as long a pause as a full stop, is used after a word or sentence that expresses surprise or emotion, and denotes a modulation of the voice suited to the expression.

An apostrophe ['] marked by a comma at the top of a letter, shews some letter or letters

to be there left out; as *lov'd* for *loved*, *can't* for *cannot*.

A quotation [‘—’ or “—”] marked by inverted commas, includes a passage taken from some author, or spoken by some other person.

A diæresis or dialysis [··] marked by two dots over the latter of two vowels, shews that what would otherwise be a diphthong, must be divided into two distinct syllables; as, *Agessi-laius*, *Danaë*.

A hyphen [-] is used to join the syllables of a word together, especially such as are partly in one line and partly in another; as, *la-bor*, *be-set*. It serves also to compound two different words into one; as, *all-powerful*, *self-rewarded*.

A caret [^] denotes an interlineation, and shews where to bring in what had been omitted in writing. The same mark when placed over a vowel, is called a circumflex, and shews that such vowel is to be sounded long; as, *Euphrâtes*, *Aristobûlus*.

An ellipsis [--- or —] shews that part of a word or sentence is left out by design; as *K—g* for *King*; *before I go hence—*

An accent ['] placed over a letter, shews

where the stress or force of a word lies ; as, *con'stant, besét.*

A parenthesis () to be avoided as much as possible, is used to include some short sentence within the body of a larger one; which, though not necessary to the sense, yet should serve to explain or illustrate it.

Brackets or crochets [] are applied nearly to the same purpose as a parenthesis ; and they are also used to include a reference to some book or part of some book.

A paragraph [¶] is seldom used except in the Bible, and points out the beginning of a new subject.

A section [§] is used to divide books or chapters into smaller parts. Sometimes it serves also as a mark of reference to a note.

An index or hand [✍] points to something remarkable, that should be particularly noticed.

An asterisk [*], a dagger or obelisk [†], a double dagger [‡], parallel lines [||], &c. direct to some note or remark in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

A brace [⏟] couples words or lines together, that have a relation to the same thing ;

and is chiefly used in poetry, where three lines rhyme alike.

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING CAPITALS.

Capitals or great letters must never be written in the middle or at the end of any word, but only at the beginning, and in the following cases :

At the beginning of any book, chapter, paragraph, writing, letter, or discourse : at the beginning of a new sentence, after a period or full stop : at the beginning of any speech, notable saying, or quotation, though a full stop does not immediately precede it : at the beginning of all proper names or special titles of persons, places, or things : at the beginning of the names of the Trinity, or any word or term that signifies God : at the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible : in the pronoun I, and the interjection O.

Some authors, even of the first eminence, choose to begin every substantive with a capital ; some, the next word after a colon ; and others, remarkable adjectives, and such as are put absolutely : but this method of writing is at present but very little followed.

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

OR,

GRAMMAR.*

ADAPTED TO

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

1. **I**N English there are ten kinds of words or parts of speech, viz. article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

ARTICLE.†

2. An article is a part of speech set before nouns to fix their vague signification: as, *a* man, *the* man; *an* house, *the* house. The articles are, *an*, *a*, and *the*.

NOUN.‡

3. A noun or substantive, is the name of any person, place, or thing: as, *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*.

* From the Greek word *gramma*, a letter: and is the art of expressing our thoughts with propriety, either in speaking or writing.

† From the Latin word *articulus*, a joint, or small part.

‡ From *nomen*, a name.

4. There are two numbers: the singular, which speaks of one; as, a *man*, a *troop*: and the plural, which speaks of more than one; as, *men*, *troops*.

5. The plural is usually formed by adding *s* to the singular: as, noun, *nouns*; verb, *verbs*.

6. When the singular ends in *o*, *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the plural is formed by adding the syllable *es*: as, cargo, *cargoes*; miss, *misses*; box, *boxes*; peach, *peaches*; brush, *brushes*.

7. When the singular ends in *f*, or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing the *f* or *fe* into *ves*: as, half, *halves*; life, *lives*; except *dwarf*, *grief*, *hoof*, &c. which take *s* only to make the plural. Words that end in *ff* make the plural likewise by adding *s* only: as, muff, *muffs*; bailiff, *bailiffs*; except *staff*, which makes *staves*.

8. When the singular ends in *y*, or *ey*, the plural is formed by changing the *y*, or *ey*, into *ies*: as, lady, *ladies*; valley, *vallies*; except alley, *alleys*; covey, *coreys*.

9. Sometimes the plural is formed by adding the syllable *en*; as, ox, *oxen*: sometimes by changing the vowel; as, man, *men*: and sometimes by changing the vowels and consonants; as, penny, *pence*; mouse, *mice*.

10. Some few words, coming immediately from the Hebrew, form the plural by adding *im* or *in* to the singular : as, cherub, *cherubim*, or *cherubin*; seraph, *seraphim*, or *seraphin*. Some from the Greek, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*: as, *phænomenon*, *phænomena*. Some from the Latin in *us*, change the *us* into *i*; as, *radius*, *radii*; *magus*, *magi*.

11. Some nouns have no plural; as, *wheat*, &c. others no singular; as, *ashes*, &c. and some are the same in both numbers; as, *sheep*, &c.

12. There are two genders,* the masculine† and the feminine.‡

13. The masculine denotes the he-kind; as, *a man*, *a prince*.

14. The feminine denotes the she-kind; as, *a woman*, *a princess*.

15. Nouns signifying things without life, are properly of no gender; as, *a pen*, *a table*.

16. By a common figure in the English tongue, the sun is of the masculine; the moon, the church, ships, and frequently countries and virtues, such as *France*, *Spain*, *faith*, *hope*, &c. are of the feminine gender.

* From *genus*, a sex or kind.

† From *mas*, the male-kind.

‡ From *femina*, a woman.

17. Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine,</i>
Abbot	Abbess
Actor	Actress
Adulterer	Adulteress
Ambassador	Ambassadress
Administrator	Administratrix
Baron	Baroness
Bachelor	Maid
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Bullock	Heifer
Cock	Hen
Count	Countess
Duke	Duchess
Dog	Bitch
Deacon	Deaconess
Drake	Duck
Elector	Electress
Executor	Executrix
Emperor	Empress
Father	Mother
Friar	Nun
Governor	Governess
Gander	Goose
Husband	Wife
Horse	Mare
Heir	Heiress

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Hunter	Huntress
Jew	Jewess
King	Queen
Lord	Lady
Lad	Lass
Lion	Lioness
Marquis	Marchioness
Man	Woman
Master	Mistress
Miler	Spawner
Nephew	Niece
Prince	Princess
Prophet	Prophetess
Poet	Poetess
Patron	Patroness
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughter
Stag	Hind
Shepherd	Shepherdess
Tutor	Tutress
Viscount	Viscountess
Uncle	Aunt
Widower	Widow
Wizard	Witch
Whoremonger	Whore

18. Nouns have two cases; the nominative,* and the genitive.† The genitive case is formed by adding *s*, with an apostrophe, to the nominative: as, men, *men's*; ox, *ox's*.

* From *nominativus* (à *nomino*), naming.

† From *genitivus* (à *gigno*), natural, or belonging to.

NOTE 18. In the formation of this case I have complied with a late refinement, and what I really think a corrupt custom. The genitive case, in my opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or, when the pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an apostrophe: as, *men, mens*; *ox, oxes*; *horse, horses*; *ass, asses*.

This case undoubtedly came from the Saxon; and the best English writers after the Norman conquest, even down to the time of Chaucer and the reformation, formed it just in the same manner they did the plural number, viz. by the addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather sparing in the use of it. After that the *is* and *es* were discontinued by degrees, though the latter in a few instances, is retained to this day in the version of the Bible.

As to the apostrophe, it was seldom used to distinguish the genitive case till about the beginning of the present century, and then seems to have been introduced by mistake. At that time the genitive case was supposed to have had its original from a contraction, as *John's book*, for *John his book*: but that notion has been sufficiently exploded; and therefore the use of the apostrophe, especially in those instances where the pronunciation requires an additional syllable, is, I presume, quite indefensible. To write *ox's*, *ass's*, *fox's*, and at the same time pronounce it *oxes*, *asses*, *foxes*, is such a departure from the original formation, at least in writing, and such an inconsistent use of the apostrophe, as cannot be equalled perhaps in any other language; and though it may be said that the apostrophe has some propriety as a note of distinction, yet no one, I think, who has any knowledge of Grammar, can well mistake the plural number for the genitive case. However, it appears to me, at present, to be a distinction of very little importance. Formerly there were notes used to distinguish the ablative case singular of Latin nouns of the first declension, and the genitive of the fourth, which are now laid aside by correct writers; and I cannot but think that, some time or other, this will be the fate of the apostrophe in the genitive case.

ADJECTIVE.*

19. An adjective is a word that signifies the quality of any person, place, or thing: as, a *good* man; a *great* city; a *fine* house.

20. Most adjectives have, at least, two degrees of comparison; which are commonly called the comparative and the superlative.

21. The comparative is formed, for the most part, by adding *er* to the positive: as, long, *longer*; short, *shorter*: the superlative, by adding *est*; as, long, *longest*, &c.

22. These degrees of comparison are frequently formed by the adverbs, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*: as, *more* short; *very*, *most*, or *infinitely* short; *less* common, *least* common, &c.

23. There are a few adjectives peculiar in their comparison: *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, &c.

* From *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to put.

NOTE 21. *Long* is the positive state of the adjective; and therefore, as many authors observe, cannot be properly called a step or degree.

PRONOUN.*

24. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word: as, "the man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings."

25. The following pronouns (*it* only excepted) have three cases, nominative, genitive, and accusative, † in each number.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	I		We
<i>Gen.</i>	mine, my		ours
<i>Acc.</i>	me		us
<i>Nom.</i>	Thou		Ye, you
<i>Gen.</i>	thine, thy		yours, your
<i>Acc.</i>	thee		you

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
He	his	him
She	hers, her	her
It	its	

* From *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun.

† From *accuso*, to accuse, because this case receives the force or accusation of the verb.

NOTE 25. Some grammarians would have *mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. to be the only genitive cases of the primitive pronouns; and *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronominal adjectives derived from them: but as *his* and *its*, which are confessedly genitive cases, are joined to nouns, as well as *my*, *thy*, &c. I thought best to range them as I have done above, and shall provide for the proper use of each variation in the rules of Syntax.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
They	theirs, their	them.

26. *Who, whosoever*, and the pronominal adjectives, *one, other*, and *another*, are thus varied :

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
Who	whose	whom
whosoever	whosoever	whomsoever

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
One	ones	ones
other	others	
another	another	other, others

27. The following have,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
This	these
that	those
myself, oneself, ourself	ourselves
thyself, yourself	yourselves
himself, herself, itself	themselves

28. Those that follow are further distinguished by their genders.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>No Gender.</i>
He	she	it
his	hers	its
him	her	
himself	herself	itself

29. Pronominal adjectives ; such as, *ten*, *forty*, *fifty*, &c. and some others, seem to have a genitive case regularly formed by adding *s* to the nominative : as, *ten*, *tens*.

NOTE. The other pronouns ; *which*, *what*, &c. have no variation.

VERB.*

30. A Verb is a word that signifies the action or being of a person, place, or thing : as, the man *calls* ; the city *stands* ; the tree *falls* ; I *am*,

31. The verb that signifies merely being, is neuter : as, I *am* ; he *is*. Verbs that signify doing are active : as, I *speak* the word ; I *wrote* the letter. Verbs that express something suffered or sustained by the object, are passive : as, I *am loved* ; Hannibal *was conquered* at last.

* From *verbum*, a word ; a verb being the principal word in a sentence.

NOTE 31. Properly speaking, there is no passive verb in the English language ; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a passive verb, yet *loved* is no part of the verb, but a participle, or adjective, derived of the verb *love*.

I am very sensible that the greatest man,† perhaps, that ever yet wrote on this subject, is of a different opinion. He says, “ there are three kinds of verbs ; “ *active*, *passive*, and *neuter*.” And when he comes to the grammatical resolution of this sentence, “ In “ whom I *am well pleased*,” he tells us—“ That *am* “ is the indicative mode, present time, and first person

† Dr. Lowth, followed by Buchanan.

32. The noun or pronoun that stands before the active verbs in the above examples, may be called the agent, and that which stands before the neuter, the subject of the verb : but the noun or pronoun that follows the active verbs, in the same examples, may be called the object of the verb.

33. There are four modes,* or ways of using the verb ; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, and the *infinitive*.

34. The indicative† expresses the action or being, directly and absolutely : as, I *am* ; he *loves*.

35. The imperative‖ commands or forbids ; as, *come*, *go*, *fear* him, *love* him.

“ singular of the neuter verb, *to be* : *well*, an adverb ;
 “ *pleased*, the passive participle of the verb, *to please*,
 “ *making with the auxiliary verb*, *am*, a *passive verb*.”
 The consideration of this, I must confess, could by no means induce me to suppress the above note.

In parsing, every word should be considered as a distinct part of speech : for though two or more words may be united to form a mode, a tense, or a comparison ; yet it seems quite improper to unite two or more words to make a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.

Verbs intransitive, or such as do not pass over or convey their force to any object ; as, *sleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called neuter verbs.

* From *modus*, a manner.

† From *indico*, to shew.

‖ From *impero*, to command.

36. The potential* expresses the action or being, as possible or impossible, fit or unfit : as, *I may love ; I may not love.*

37. The infinitive† expresses the action or being indeterminately : as, *to be ; to love.*

38. There are five tenses, or times ; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

39. The present tense expresses the time that *now is* : as, *I love, or am loving.*

40. The imperfect denotes the time past indeterminately : as, *I loved, or was loving.*

41. The perfect denotes the time past determinately : as, *I have loved, or have been loving.*

42. The pluperfect denotes the time past, as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence : as, *I had loved, or had been loving.*

NOTE 36. This mode or form of the verb does not, I think, in any case coincide with the indicative. It always has some respect to the power, will, &c. of the agent, by which, even when conditionality is out of the question, it is distinguished from the merely declarative form : the one declares the action done, or to be done, without any further consideration ; the other declares not the action done, or to be done, but the ability, inability, &c. of the agent to perform that action ; and is therefore properly stiled the potential mode.

* From *potentialis* (*a possum*), to be able.

† From *infinitivus*, without bounds.

43. The future denotes the time to come ; as, *I will* or *shall* love ; or, *will* or *shall* be loving.

44. These modes and tenses are partly formed by the verb itself, and partly by the assistance of signs.

45. There are two modes formed from the verb itself : the *indicative* ; as, *I love* : and the *imperative* ; as, *love* thou.

46. The auxiliary* signs are, *to*, *do*, *did*,

NOTE 43. These formations of the several tenses seem to have respect both to the time and state of the action signified by the verb. The present tense denotes the time that now is, and the action unfinished : as, *I write*, or, *I am now writing* the letter. The imperfect denotes the time past indeterminately, and the action to have been completed at any past time that may be specified : as, *I wrote* the letter ; or, *I began* and *finished* the *writing* of the letter, this morning, yesterday, a week ago, &c. The perfect denotes the time just past, and the action fully completed : as, *I have written* the letter ; or, *I have just now finished the writing* of the letter. The pluperfect denotes the time past, and the action to have been completed prior to some other circumstance specified in the sentence : as, *I had written* the letter ; or, *I had finished the writing* of the letter, before you came in. The future denotes the time to come, and the action to be completed at any future time that may be mentioned ; as, *I will* write the letter, or *I will begin* and *finish the writing* of the letter, to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The other forms of these tenses, viz. *I am writing*, *I was writing*, *I have been writing*, *I had been writing*, *I will be writing*, seem for the most part to have the action undetermined.

* From *auxilior*, to help.

have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should.

47. *To*, is a sign of the infinitive mode: as, *to be; to love.*

48. *May, can, must, might, would, could, should*, and their inflections,* *mayest, canst, mightest, wouldest or wouldst, couldst or couldst, shouldest or shouldst*, are signs of the potential mode.

49. *Do*, and its inflections, *dost, doth or docs*, are signs of the present tense.

50. *Did*, and its inflection, *didst*, are signs of the imperfect tense.

51. *Have*, and its inflections, *hast, hath or has*, are signs of the perfect tense.

52. *Had*, and its inflection, *hadst*, are signs of the pluperfect tense.

53. *Shall* and *will*, and their inflections, *shalt* and *wilt*, are signs of the future tense.

54. In verbs there is a reference to three persons in each number: as, *singular, I love,*

NOTE. The auxiliary signs seem to have the nature of adverbs.

Do, have, and will, when they are not joined to verbs to distinguish the circumstance of time, are absolutely verbs: as, *I do it; I have it; I will it.*

* From *inflecto*, to change (the ending).

thou *lovest*, he *loveth*. *Plural*, we *love*, ye *love*, they *love*.

55. The first person speaks of himself: as, "*I John take thee Elizabeth.*"

56. The second person has the speech directed to him, and is supposed to be present: as, "*thou Harry art a wicked fellow.*"

57. The third person is spoken of, or described, and supposed to be absent: as, "*that Thomas is a good man.*"

58. The verb itself has but two terminations respecting time: as, *love*, and *loved*; which last may be called the inflection of the preter or past tense: and when this inflection of the preter tense is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first person present tense, the verb is regular, and is declined after the following examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

59. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I love or do love | 1. We love or do love |
| 2. Thou lovest or dost love | 2. Ye or you love or do |
| 3. He loveth or loves, or | love |
| doth or does love | 3. They love or do love |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

60. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I loved or did love | 1. We loved or did love |
| 2. Thou lovedst or didst love | 2. Ye loved or did love |
| 3. He loved or did love | 3. They loved or did love |

PERFECT TENSE.

61. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I have loved | 1. We have loved |
| 2. Thou hast loved | 2. Ye have loved |
| 3. He hath or has loved | 3. They have loved |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

62. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had loved | 1. We had loved |
| 2. Thou hadst loved | 2. Ye had loved |
| 3. He had loved | 3. They had loved |

FUTURE TENSE.

63. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will love | 1. We shall or will love |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt love | 2. Ye shall or will love |
| 3. He shall or will love | 3. They shall or will love |

64. Some verbs in this mode will admit of a second future, especially such as signify the completing of any thing: as, I *shall* or *will have finished* it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE,

65. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Love | 1. Love |
| 2. Do thou love, or love thou | 2. Do ye love, or love ye |

NOTE 65. *Let*, commonly called a sign of the imperative mode, is properly a verb in that mode; as in the example, *let him love*, the meaning is *permit*, or *offer him to love*: *let*, therefore, seems to be a verb of the imperative, and *love* of the infinitive mode; the *to*, being understood, though not expressed.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

66. SING.

PLURAL.

1. I must, may, can, would, could, or should love

1. We must, may, can, would, could, or should love

2. Thou must, mayest, canst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst love

2. Ye must, may, can, would, could, or should love

3. He must, may, can, would, could, or should love

3. They must, may, can, would, could, or should love

PERFECT TENSE.

67. SING.

PLURAL.

1. I must, might, would, could, or should have loved

1. We must, might, would, could, or should have loved

2. Thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have loved

2. Ye must, might, would, could, or should have loved

3. He must, might, would, could, or should have loved

3. They must, might, would, could, or should have loved

68. The pluperfect tense, in this mode, is best expressed by the perfect: as, *I might have loved* her before the time you mention.

69. The future tense of most verbs, in this mode, is best expressed by the present: as, *I may love* to-morrow.

70. There is a subjunctive* or conditional form, which drops the personal terminations in certain tenses of this mode: as, *though thou love, though he love.*

* From *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.

INFINITIVE MODE.

71. Present tense, *to love*; perfect, *to have loved*; future, *about to love*.

72. When the termination of the preter tense is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first person of the present tense singular, the verb may be called irregular; but that irregularity being discovered, and observed in the preter tenses, the verb is declined in all other respects, as the regular verb foregoing.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER VERB
TO BE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

73. SING.	PLURAL.
1. I am	1. We are
2. Thou art	2. Ye or you are
3. He is	3. They are

IMPERFECT TENSE.

74. SING.	PLURAL.
1. I was	1. We were
2. Thou wast, or you were	2. Ye were
3. He was	3. They were

PERFECT TENSE.

75. SING.	PLURAL.
1. I have been	1. We have been
2. Thou hast been	2. Ye have been
3. He hath or has been	3. They have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

76. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I had been | 1. We had been |
| 2. Thou hadst been | 2. Ye had been |
| 3. He had been | 3. They had been |

FUTURE TENSE.

77. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be | 1. We shall or will be |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be | 2. Ye shall or will be |
| 3. He shall or will be | 3. They shall or will be |

SECOND FUTURE.

78. SING.

1. I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

79. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Be, do thou be, or be
thou | Be, do ye be, or be ye |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

80. SING.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I must, may, can,
would, could, or should
be | 1. We must, may, can,
would, could, or should
be |
| 2. Thou must, mayest,
canst, wouldst, couldest,
or shouldest be | 2. Ye or you must, may,
can, would, could, or
should be |
| 3. He must, may, can,
would, could, or should
be | 3. They must, may, can,
would, could, or should
be |

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

81. SING.

PLURAL.

1. I must, might, would, could, or should have been

1. We must, might, would, could, or should have been

2. Thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or shouldst have been

2. Ye or you must, might, would, could, or should have been

3. He must, might, would, could, or should have been

3. They must, might, would, could, or should have been

82. The *future* tense, in this mode, is best expressed by the *present*: as, I *may be* to-morrow.

83. The *subjunctive* form of this verb is thus distinguished:

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.

PLURAL.

1. Though I be

1. Though we be

2. Though thou be

2. Though ye be

3. Though he be

3. Though they be

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

PLURAL.

1. Though I were

1. Though we were

2. Though thou wert

2. Though ye were

3. Though he were

3. Though they were

INFINITIVE MODE.

84. Present, *to be*; perfect, *to have been*; future, *about to be*.

85. The declension of a passive verb is formed by adding the participle passive to each person of the preceding verb, *to be*: as,

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I am loved	1. We are loved
2. Thou art loved, or you are loved	2. Ye or you are loved
3. He is loved	3. They are loved, &c.

86. The verb has two original tenses, the present and the past; and two participles, the one active, and the other passive.

87. The active participle of all verbs whatever ends in *ing*; as, *loving*, *teaching*.

88. The passive participle and past tense of all regular verbs are exactly the same: as, *love*, *loved*; *ask*, *asked*.

89. All regular verbs, ending with an *e*, form their past tense and passive participle by the addition of *d* only: as, *love*, *loved*; *receive*, *received*. And all the verbs, whether regular or irregular, which end with an *e*, omit that *e* in the active participle: as, *love*, *loving*; *give*, *giving*.

90. All regular verbs, ending with a consonant, or with a double consonant, form their

past tense and passive participle by adding *ed* to the primitive word: as, remain, *remained*; long, *longed*. And the active participle of all such verbs is formed by the addition of *ing*: as, remain, *remaining*; long, *longing*.

91. Such verbs, however, as end in *ck*, *ff*, *p*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*, form, in general, the past tense and passive participle in *t* as well as *ed*: as, check, *checked* or *checkt*; puff, *puffed* or *puft*; snap, *snapped*, or *snapt*; mesh, *meshed*, or *mesht*; bless, *blessed*, or *blest*; mix, *mixed*, or *mixt*: one of the consonants being dropped when the verb ends with two consonants of the same kind; or, when ending with a single consonant, it doubles it in the past tense: as bless, *bless-ed*, *blest*; snap, *snapped*, *snapt*.

92. Verbs that end in *y* with a vowel before it, are completely regular, and form their past tense and passive participle by the addition of *ed*: as, obey, *obeyed*; decoy, *decoyed*: buy, *say*, *slay*, and a few other irregular verbs, being excepted. But if there be a consonant before the *y*, then the past tense with the passive participle, and the second and third persons of the present tense, change the *y* into *i*: as, deny, de-

nied, thou deniest, he denieth or denies. But the active participle of all verbs ending in *y* is formed by an addition of *ing*: as, obey, *obeying*; buy, *buying*; deny, *denying*.

93. There are several verbs, which, though regular as to their general formation, yet double their final consonant in the past tense and both participles: as, sup, *supped, supping*; worship, *worshipped, worshipping*.

94. There are also many verbs, irregular in their past tense and passive participle, which yet double their final consonant in the active participle: as, begin, *beginning*; run, *running*.

95. All regular verbs, which double their final consonant in the past tense and passive participle, double it also in the active participles, and the contrary; as, blot, *blotted, blotting*. And all verbs without exception, which double the final consonant in the active participle, double that consonant also in the second and third persons of the present tense: as, worship, *worshipping, thou worshipping, he worshippeth, or worships*; begin, *beginning, thou beginnest, he beginneth, or begins*.

96. Here follows a catalogue of the simple verbs which double their final consonant in the

past tense and both participles, together with such irregular verbs as double their final consonant in the active participle.

Abet, abetted

Abhor, abhorred

Abut, abutted

Acquit, acquitted

Admit, admitted

Allot, allotted

Amit, amitted

Annul, annulled

Appal, appalled

Apparel, apparelled

Avel, avelled

Aver, averred

Bag, bagged

Bam, bammed

Ban, banned

Bar, barred

Barrel, barrelled

Bed, bedded

Befal, befalling

Beg, begged

Begin, beginning

Bet, betted

Bethral, bethralled

Bias, biassed

Bib, bibbed

Bid, bidding

Blab, blabbing

Blot, blotted

Blur, blurred

Bob, bobbed

Bowel, bowelled

Brag, bragged

Brim, brimmed

Bud, budded

Cabal, caballed

Cancel, cancelled

Cap, capped

Capot, capotted

Carol, carolled

Cavil, cavilled

Channel, channelled

Chap, chapped

Char, charred

Chat, chatted

Chip, chipped

Chisel, chiselled

Chit, chitted

Chop, chopped

Clap, clapped

Clip, clipped

Clod, clodded

Clog, clogged

Clot, clotted

Club, clubbed

Cod, codded

Cog, cogged

Commit, committed

Compel, compelled

Con, conned

Concur, concurred

Confer, conferred	Drivel, drivelled
Control, controlled	Drop, dropped
Coquet, coquetted	Drub, drubbed
Counsel, counselled	Drug, drugged
Cram, crammed	Drum, drummed
Crib, cribbed	Dub, dubbed
Crop, cropped	Duel, duelled
Crum, crummed	Dun, dunned
Cub, cubbed	Emit, emitted
Cudgel, cudgelled	Enamel, enamelled
Cup, cupped	Enrol, enrolled
Cut, cutting	Equal, equalled
Dab, dabbed	Escot, escotted
Dag, dagged	Excel, excelled
Dam, dammed	Expel, expelled
Dap, dapped	Extil, extilled
Debel, debelled	Extol, extolled
Defer, deferred	Fag, fagged
Demit, demitted	Fan, fanned
Demur, demurred	Fat, fatted
Deter, deterred	Fib, fibbed
Dig, digging	Fig, figged
Dim, dimmed	Fin, finned
Din, dinned	Fit, fitted
Dip, dipped	Flag, flagged
Dishevel, dishevelled	Flam, flammed
Dispel, dispelled	Flap, flapped
Distil, distilled	Flat, flatted
Dog, dogged	Flit, flitted
Don, donned	Flog, flogged
Dot, dotted	Flop, flopped
Drag, dragged	Fob, fobbed
Dram, drammed	Forestal, forestalled
Drib, dribbed	Foretel, foretelling
Drip, dripped	Fret, fretted

Fub, fubbed	Hum, hummed
Fulfil, fulfilled	Hyp, hypped
Fur, furred	Jam, jammed
Gab, gabbed	Japan, japanned
Gad, gadded	Jar, jarred
Gag, gagged	Jet, jetted
Gambol, gambolled	Jig, jiggered
Gem, gemmed	Immit, immitted
Get, getting	Impel, impelled
Gip, gipped	Incur, incurred
Glad, gladded	Infer, inferred
Glib, glibbed	Instal, installed
Glut, glutted	Instil, instilled
Gnar, gnarred	Inter, interred
God, godded	Intermit, intermitted
Gospel, gospelled	Inthral, inthralled
Gravel, gravelled	Intromit, intromitted
Gria, grinned	Job, jobbed
Grovel, grovelled	Jog, jogged
Grub, grubbed	Jug, jugged
Gum, gummed	Jut, jutted
Gut, gutted	Ken, keened
Hag, hagged	Kennel, kennelled
Handsel, handselled	Kernel, kernelled
Hap, happed	Kid, kidded
Hatchel, hatchelled	Kidnap, kidnapped
Hem, hemmed	Knab, knabbed
Hip, hipped	Knap, knapped
Hit, hitting	Knit, knitting
Hitchel, hitchelled	Knot, knotted
Hop, hopped	Knubb, knubbed
Hovel, hovelled	Lag, lagged
Housel, houselled	Lap, lapped
Hug, hugged	Let, letting

Level, levelled	Pan, panned
Libel, libelled	Pannel, pannelled
Lig, ligged	Parcel, parcelled
Lip, lipped	Pat, patted
Lob, lobbed	Patrol, patrolled
Lop, lopped	Peg, pegged
Lug, lugged	Pen, penned
Mad, madded	Permit, permitted
Man, manned	Pig, pigged
Manumit, manumitted	Pin, pinned
Map, mapped	Pip, piped
Mar, marred	Pistol, pistolled
Marshal, marshalled	Pit, pitted
Marvel, marvelled	Plan, planned
Mat, matted	Plat, platted
Miscal, miscalled	Plod, plodded
Mistel, mistelling	Plot, plotted
Mob, mobbed	Plug, plugged
Model, modelled	Pod, podded
Mop, mopped	Pommel, pommelled
Mud, mudded	Pop, popped
Nab, nabbed	Postil, postilled
Nap, napped	Pot, potted
Net, netted	Prefer, preferred
Nib, nibbed	Pretermite, pretermitted
Nim, nimmed	Prig, prigged
Nip, nipped	Prim, primmed
Nod, nodded	Prog, progged
Nousel, nouselled	Prop, propped
Nut, nutter	Propel, propelled
Occur, occurred	Pulvil, pulvilled
Omit, omitted	Pun, punned
Outwit, outwitted	Pup, pupped
Pad, padded	Put, putting

Quarrel, quarrelled	Scud, scudded
Quip, quipped	Scum, scummed
Quit, quitted	Set, setting
Quob, quobbed	Sham, shammed
Ram, rammed	Shed, shedding
Rap, rapped	Ship, shipped
Ravel, ravelled	Shog, shogged
Rebel, rebelled	Shovel, shovelled
Recal, recalled	Shred, shredding
Recur, recurred	Shrivel, shrivelled
Refel, refelled	Shrub, shrubbed
Refer, referred	Shrug, shrugged
Regret, regretted	Shun, shunned
Remit, remitted	Shut, shutting
Repel, repelled	Sin, sinned
Revel, revelled	Sip, sipped
Rid, ridding	Sit, sitting
Rig, rigged	Skin, skimmed
Rip, ripped	Skin, skinned
Rival, rivalled	Skip, skipped
Rivel, rivelled	Slam, slammed
Rivet, rivetted	Slap, slapped
Rob, robbed	Slip, slipped
Rot, rotting	Slit, slitting
Rowel, rowelled	Slop, slopped
Rub, rubbed	Slot, slotted
Run, running	Slur, slurred
Rut, rutted	Smut, smutted
Sag, sagged	Snap, snapped
Sap, sapped	Snip, snipped
Scab, scabbed	Snivel, snivelled
Scan, scanned	Snub, snubbed
Scar, scarred	Snug, snugged
Scrub, scrubbed	Sob, sobbed

Split, splitting
Spot, spotted
Sprig, sprigged
Sprit, spritted
Spur, spurred
Sqab, squabbed
Squat, squatted
Stab, stábbed
Star, starred
Stem, stemmed
Step, stepped
Stir, stirred
Stop, stopped
Strap, strapped
Strip, stripped
Strut, strutted
Stub, stubbed

Tar, tarred
Ted, tedded
Thin, thinn
Thrid, thrid
Throb, thro
Thrum, thr
Tin, tinned
Tinsel, tins
Tip, tipped
Top, toppe
Trammel, t
Transcur, t
Transfer, ti
Transmit, t
Trap, trap
Travel, tra
Trepan, tre

Van, vanned	Whet; whetted
Victual, victualled	Whip, whipped
Unrol, unrolled	Whiz, whizzed
Unwit, unwitted	Win; winning
Wad, waddled	Wit, witting
Wag, wagged	Worship, worshipped
War, warred	Wot, wotted
Wed, wedded	Wrap, wrapped
Wet, wetted	

And after these examples the compounds also are formed. But it is to be observed, that such regular verbs in the foregoing catalogue as end in *l*, and *p*, and do not bear the accent on the last syllable, may be written in the past tense and both participles either with a single or double *l*: as *grovel*, *groveled* or *grovelled*, *groveling* or *grovelling*; *worship*, *worshiped* or *worshipped*, *worshipping* or *worshipping*.

97. All verbs, that end with an *e*, form their second person singular in the present tense of the indicative mode by the addition of *st*; and the third person by adding *th*, or the letter *s* only: as, I love, *thou lovest*, *he loveth*, or *he loves*. But if they end with a consonant, then the second person is formed by the addition of *est*, and the third person by adding *eth*, or *s* only—or by adding *eth*, or *es*, when the verbs end in *ss*,

x, and *or* as, I ask, *thou askest*, *he asketh*, or *asks*; I pass, *thou passeth*, *he passest*, or *passes*; I fix, *thou fixest*, *he fixeth*, or *fixes*; I go, *thou goest*, *he goeth*, or *goes*.—The following must be considered as exceptions: I am, *thou art*, *he is*; I have, *thou hast*, *he hath*, or *has*; I do, *thou doest*, or *dost*, *he doeth*, or *doth* or *does*; I say, *thou sayest*, *he saith*, or *says*.

98. All regular verbs form their second person singular in the past tense of the indicative mode by the addition of *st*: as, I loved, *thou lovedst*; I asked, *thou askedst*.

99. Irregular verbs form their second person singular in the past tense, for the most part, according to the following rules:

1. If the irregular past tense terminates in *d*, the second person singular is formed by the addition of *st*, in the manner of regular preterites: as, I said, *thou saidst*; I did, *thou didst*—and sometimes in the grave and solemn style, or for the sake of emphasis, *thou diddest*.

2. If the irregular past tense be one of the verbs that have the present and past tenses, and the passive participle, all alike, then the second person is formed by the addition of *edst*: as, I put, *thou puttedst*; I shed, *thou sheddedst*.

3. All other irregular verbs, with very few if any exceptions, form their second person singular in the past tense by *est*: as, I brake, *thou brakest*; I knew, *thou knewest*.

4. The preterites of many irregular verbs, if they be monosyllables ending with a single consonant, will double that consonant in the second person singular: as, I fed, *thou feddest*; I met, *thou mettest*.

Our language has a strong tendency to double the consonant in this person, as may be seen in the words, *diddest*, *puttedst*, *sheddedst*, or *sheddest*, or *shedst*, which are abbreviations of the second *d*.

PARTICIPLE.*

100. A participle is derived of a verb, and partakes of the nature both of the verb and the adjective.

* From *participo*, to partake.

NOTE 100. The participle, so far as it expresses the circumstance of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, has the nature of an adjective; but as implying the action of some agent, it has the nature of the verb.

The passive participle seems to have been invented more fully to express that influence or dependence which the agent and object of a verb have on each other: as, "*John loves Elizabeth*"; or, *Elizabeth is loved by John*. The *King wrote the letter*; or, *the letter was written by the King*."

Here *loved* and *written*, so far as they express the

101. There are two participles pertaining to the verbs; the active which always ends in *ing*; and the passive, which, for the most part, ends in *ed*: as, from the verb *call* are derived the participles *calling* and *called*. In the formation of the participles, if the verb ends in *e*, the *e* is omitted: as, love, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel bearing the accent, that consonant is doubled: as *commit*, *committing*, *committed*. But on this head see more fully under the *Verb*.

102. The passive participle is, for the most circumstances of the nouns to which they are joined by the neuter verb, may be considered as adjectives; but in another view, as they imply the action or force of some agent, or compulsive cause, they may be considered as verbs.

Hence it is, that verbs intransitive, which have no object, can have no passive participle. Some of them have a participial form joined to the neuter verb: as, "the man is *fallen*; the sun is *risen*." But as *fallen* and *risen* have no reference to any agent or compulsive cause different from the subject of the verb, so they cannot with any propriety be denominated passive participles: and notwithstanding their form, they differ very little, if any thing, from common adjectives.

The same thing may be observed of the active participle: as, "the master is *writing*; the horse is *trotting*." Here the participle implies both the circumstance and the action of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, and therefore has the property of a participle. But if we use the same word in a merely descriptive sense: as, "the *writing* master; the *trotting* horse;" it loses the property of a participle, and becomes a mere adjective.

part, the same with the preter or past tense of the verb, but in both these there are many irregularities; the chief of which may be gathered from the following catalogue.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Bake	baked	baked, baken
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	borne
	bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
		beholden
Bend	bended, bent	bent
Bereave	bereft	bereaved, bereft
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled, blooded
Blow	blowed	blowed
	blew	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	builded, built
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	catched, catcht
Chide	chid	chid, chidden
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave	clove, clave	cloven, cleft
Clothe	clad	clothed, clad
Creep	creeped, crept	creeped, crept

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Dig	digged, dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed	dreamed
	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	ate	eaten
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Find	found	found
Fling	flung	flung
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freight	freighted	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got, gat	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded \
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird	girded, girt	girded, girt
Give	gave	given
Grave	graved	graved, graven
Grind	ground	ground
Hang	hanged, hung	hanged
Have	had	had
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven
Help	helped	helped, holpen
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden, held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay	laid	laid

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Lead	lead	led
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Load	loaded	loaded, loaden
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown
Pay	paid	paid
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid, rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rive	rived	riven
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
Saw	sawed	sawn
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seeth	sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Shake	shook	shaken
Shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
Shear	shore	shorn
Shew	shewed	shewn
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Shrive	shrove	shriven
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Sit	sate	sat, sitten
Slay	slew	slain
Sling	slung, slang	slung
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spell	spelt	spelt
Spend	spent	spent
Spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
Spin	spun, span	spun
Spring	sprang	sprung
Sting	stung, stang	stung
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Stride	strode	stridden
Strike	struck	struck
String	strang	strung
Sweep	swept	swept
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweat	sweated	sweated
Swell	swelled	swoln
Swim	swum, swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Tread	trod	trodden
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

103. The following are intransitive verbs, and have, properly speaking, no passive participle.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Abide	abode	
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awaked, awoke	awaked
Cleave	cleaved, clave	cleaved
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Come	came	come
Creep	creeped, crept	crept
Crow	crew	crowed
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dare	durst	
Die	died	dead
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Lie	lay	
Rise	rose	risen
Rot	rotten	rotted

Run	ran	run
Shine	shone	shined
Sink	sank	sunk
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Shrink	shrank	shrunk
Slink	slank	slunk
Speed	sped	sped
Spit	spat	spitten
Stand	stood	stood
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sunk	stank	stunk
Swing	swang	swung
Thrive	throve	thriven
Weep	wept	wept

NOTE. There are a few compound irregular verbs, such as *beſet*, *beſpeak*, &c. which, as they follow the ſimple form, it was not thought neceſſary to inſert in this catalogue.

104. There are a few verbs ending in *t*, and *d*, which are the ſame in the preſent and preter tenses, and paſſive participle: as, *burſt*, *caſt*, *coſt*, *cut*, *hit*, *hurt*, *knit*, *let*, *put*, *read*, *rid*, *ſet*, *ſhed*, *ſhred*, *ſhut*, *ſlit*, *ſplit*, *ſpread*, *thruſt*.

OF AN ADVERB.*

105. An adverb is a part of ſpeech, joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and ſometimes to another adverb, to expreſs the quality, or *circumſtance* of it: as, he reads *well*; a

* From *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a verb.

truly good man ; he is *secretly* plotting ; he writes *very correctly*.

106. Some adverbs admit of comparison : as *often, oftener, oftenest ; soon, sooner, soonest* : and many of them are compared by other adverbs, *much, more, most, &c.*

NOTE. Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now, then, lately, &c.* to place ; as, *here, there, &c.* to number ; as, *once, twice, &c.*

OF A CONJUNCTION.*

107. A conjunction is a part of speech that joins words or sentences together : as, *albeit, although, altho', and, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, or, though, tho', therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet.*

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for,* sometimes a preposition ; and *that,* sometimes a pronoun.

OF A PREPOSITION.†

108. A preposition is a word set before nouns, or pronouns, to express the relations

* From *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

† From *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.

of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, he came *to* and stood *before* the city.

Prepositions used in this sense are such as follow : *about, above, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

OF AN INTERJECTION.*

109. An interjection is a word that expresses any sudden motion of the mind, transported with the sensation of pleasure or pain : as, *O! Oh! Alas! Lo!*

SYNTAX.†

Syntax shews the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence. ,

110. The articles, *a*, and *an*, are used only before nouns of the singular number : *an*, before a word that begins with a vowel ; *a*, before a word that begins with a consonant ; *an*, or *a*, before a word that begins with *h* : as, “ *a* christian, *an* infidel, *an* heathen, or *a* heathen.” But if the *h* be not sounded, then the article *an* is only used : as, “ *an* hour, *an* herb.”

* From *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.

† From *syntaxis*, a joining.

111. *A* and *an* are indefinite: as, “*a* man, *a* house;” *i. e.* any man, any house, without distinction. But *the* is definite; as, “*the* man, *the* house;” *i. e.* some one man, some one house, in particular.

112. *The* is likewise used to distinguish two or more persons or things mentioned before: as, “*the* men,” (not the women); “*the* lords” (as distinguished from the commons).

113. The verb agrees with its noun, or pronoun, *i. e.* with its agent, or subject, in number and person: as, the boys *write*; I *love*; he, who *reads*.”

114. In the complaisant style, it is common to use *you* instead of *thou*, when we speak to one person only; and in that case it has a plural verb joined with it: as, “*you are* my brother.”

115. A noun of multitude, of the singular number, may have a verb either singular or plural: as, “the people *is* mad;” or, “the people *are* mad.” The latter expression seems to be the more elegant.

NOTE 113. This agent, or subject, is always found by asking the question, *who*, or *what*, on the verb: as, *who* write? The answer to the question is *boys*; which word is the *agent* of the verb, *write*.

116. When two or more nouns, or pronouns, are connected together in a sentence, as joint agents, or subjects, they must have a plural verb, though they should be each of the singular number : as, "the man and his wife *are* happy ; I and he *were* there ; Richard and I *have* been very busy."

117. Sometimes a sentence, or an infinitive mode, is the subject of a verb ; and then the verb must be put in the singular number and third person : as, "the king and queen appearing in public, *was* the cause of my going ; to see the sun *is* pleasant."

118. When the agent and object of a verb are not distinguished (as in nouns) by different cases, the agent is always set before, and the object after the verb ; this being the natural order, and necessary to determine the sense ; as, "*Alexander* conquered *Darius*." If *Darius* had been the conqueror, it is plain that the order of the nouns must have been inverted.

119. The agent or subject is most commonly set immediately before the verb, or the sign of the verb : as, "the *man* lives ; the *city* hath stood a thousand years." In the imperative

mode, however, it is set after the verb : as, “ love *thou* ; be *thou* happy.” Also, when a question is asked it is set after the verb, or between the sign and the verb : as, are *you* there ? doth the *king* live ?”

120. The pronouns *I, we, thou, ye, he, she, they*, and *who*, are always used when they stand as the agent of an active, or the subject of the neuter verb : as, “ *I* see ; *he* loves ; *we* are ; *they* go ; that is the person *who* passed us yesterday.”

121. The noun or pronoun which receives the force of the active verb, is most commonly set after the verb : as “ I love the *man*.” But the relative, *whom* or *whomsoever*, is always set before the verb : as, “ the man, *whom* I love, is absent.”

122. The accusative case of a pronoun is always used, when it receives the force or impression of the active verb, or active participle, or comes after the infinitive mode of the neuter verb : as, “ he calls *me*, she is beating *them* ; I suppose it to be *him*.”

123. When a pronoun is set alone in answer to a question, or follows the present or imper-

fect tense of the neuter verb, it must be put in the nominative case: as, "who did it? *I*, i. e. *I* did it; I was *he* that said so."

124. The passive participle, and not the past tense, should be always used when joined in a sentence with the neuter verb: as, "it was *written* (not it was *wrote*) in Hebrew."

125. That form of the tenses in verbs, which is distinguished by the active participle, is used with strict propriety, when we would express the continuance of an action: as, "*I have been writing* a long time; *I shall be writing* all the week."

126. The auxiliary signs, *do* and *did*, and their inflections, *doth*, *dost*, or *does*, and *didst*, ought to be used only for the sake of emphasis: as, "*I do* love; he *did* go."

127. *Shall* is used in the first person barely to express the future action or event; as, "*I shall* do it: but, in the second and third, it promises, or commands; as, "*you shall* do it." On the contrary, *will*, in the second and third persons, barely expresses the future action or event; as, "*you will* do it: but, in the first, it promises, or threatens; as, "*I will* do it."

128. The terminations *eth*, *ed*, and the parti-

cial form of the verb, are used in the grave and formal style; but *s*, *'d*, and the form of the past tense, in the free and familiar style: as (gravely), “he *hath* loved; the man *hath* spoken, and still *speaketh* ;” (familiarly), “he *has lov'd* ; the man *has spoke*, and still *speaks* .”

129. When two nouns come together with the preposition *of* between them, denoting possession, the latter may be made the genitive case and set before the other : as, “the property of the men ; the *men's* property.”

130. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns for which they stand, or to which they refer, in number, person, and gender : as, “the *sun* shines, and *his* race is appointed to *him* ; the *moon* appears, and *she* shines with light, but not *her* own ; the *sea* swells, *it* roars, and what can repel *its* force ? *this* man, *these* women.”

131. The neuter pronoun, by an idiom pe-

NOTE 129. Nouns of the plural number, that end in *s*, will not very properly admit of the genitive case.

NOTE 131. Though this seems to be an indefinite use of the neuter pronoun, as expressive of some cause or subject of inquiry, without any respect to person or gender ; yet, in strict propriety, it cannot be so used with a noun of the plural number : thus, “*it* was *they* that did it—” is an impropriety.

culiar to the English language, is frequently joined in explanatory sentences with a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender : as, *it is I*; *it was the man, or woman, that did it.*"

132. When two or more nouns or pronouns, of different persons, are joined in a sentence, the pronoun, which refers to them, must agree with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third : as, "*thou and thy father* are both in the same fault, and *ye* ought to confess it ; the *captain and I* fought on the same ground, and afterwards *we* divided the spoil, and shared it between us."

133. When two or more nouns or pronouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the pronoun, which refers to them, must be of the plural number : as, "*the king and the queen* had put on *their* robes."

134. The genitive case of a pronoun is always used when joined to a noun, to denote property or possession : as, *my* head and *thy* hand." The head of *me* and the hand of *thee* are inelegant expressions.

135. The genitive cases of the pronouns, viz.

my, thy, &c. are used when joined with nouns; but, *mine, thine, &c.* when put absolutely, or without their nouns: as, "it is *my* book;" or, omitting the noun, "it is *mine*."

The same thing may be observed of *other* and *others*, in the plural number: as, "the property of *other* men;" or, without the noun, "The property of *others*."

136. *Mine* and *thine* are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a word that begins with a vowel: as, "*mine* eye" for "*my* eye."

137. Pronominal adjectives are only used in the genitive case, when put absolutely: as, "I will not do it for *tens* sake."

138. The adjective is usually set before its substantive: as, "the *second* year; a *good* man." Sometimes, however, for better sound's sake, especially in poetry, the adjective comes often after its substantive: as,

"The genuine cause of every deed *divine*."

139. When *thing* or *things* is substantive to an adjective, the word *thing* or *things* is elegantly omitted, and the adjective is put abso-

NOTE 136. *Thou* is used to denote the greatest respect; as, "O *thou* most high;" and likewise to denote the greatest contempt: as, "Thou worthless fellow!"

lutely, or without its substantive : as, “ who will shew us any *good* ?” for who will shew us any *good thing* ?”

In many other cases the adjective is put absolutely, especially when the noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

140. In forming the degrees of comparison, the adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. are only used before adjectives when the terminations, *er* and *est*, are omitted : as, “ *more* full, *less* beautiful.”

141. For better sound's sake, most adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *ble*, *ant*, *some*, *ing*, *ish*, *ous*, and some others, must be compared, by the adverbs, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *pensive*, *more pensive* ; *substantial*, *more substantial*.

143. When two persons, or things, are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them over again, for the sake of distinction, *that* is used in reference to the former, and *this* in reference to the latter : as,

NOTE 141. Adjectives of more than one syllable, generally come under this rule.

" *Self-love*, the spring of motion, acts the soul ;

" *Reason's comparing balance* rules the whole :

" Man but for *that* no action could attend,

" And but for *this* were active to no end."

143. *That* refers both to persons and things: as, " the man *that* I respect ; the thing *that* I want is not here."

144. The relative pronoun, *who*, *whose*, or *whom*, is used, when we speak of persons *only* ; *which*, when we speak of things, or want to distinguish one of two or more persons or things : as, I am bound to respect a *man*, *who* has done me a favor ! though he be chargeable with *vices*, *which* I hate. *Which* of the men ? *Which* of the roads will you choose ?"

145. *Who* and *what* also are used in asking questions : *who*, when we inquire for a man's name : as, " *Who* is that man ?" *What*, when we would know his occupation, &c. as, " *What* is that man ?"

146. The adverb is always placed immediately before the adjective, but most commonly after the verb : as, a *very* pious man prays *frequently*."

147. The comparative adverbs, *than* and *as*, with the conjunctions, *and*, *nor*, or, connect

like cases : as, “ she loves *him* better *than me* ; *John* is as tall *as I* ; *he and I* went together ; neither *he nor she* came ; bring it to *me or her*.”

148. The conjunctions, *if, though, except, &c.* implying a manifest doubt or uncertainty, require the subjunctive form of verbs : as, though he *slay* me, *yet* will I trust in him ; I will not let thee go, *except* thou *bless* me ; kiss the son, *lest* he *be* angry ; *if* he but *speak* the word ; see thou *do* it not.”

149. Prepositions always govern the accusative case of a pronoun immediately after them : as, “ to *me* ; for *them*,” &c.

150. After verbs of shewing, giving, &c. the preposition, *to*, is elegantly omitted before the pronoun, which, notwithstanding, must be in the accusative : as, “ I gave him the book,” for “ I gave *to* him the book.”

151. The preposition, *to*, is always used before nouns of place, after verbs and participles of motion : as, I went *to London* ; I am going *to town*,” &c. But the preposition, *at*, is always used when it follows the neuter verb in the same case : as, “ I have been *at London* ;

NOTE 148. This form seems to be elliptical, and may be thus resolved ; “ Though he should *slay* me ; *lest* he *should be* angry ; see thou must *do* it not,” &c.

I am *at* the place appointed." We likewise say, "he touch'd, arriv'd, lives, &c. *at* any place."

152. The preposition, *in*, is set before countries, cities, and large towns ; especially if they are in the same nation : as, he lives *in London*, *in France*, &c." *At* is set before villages, single houses, and cities, that are in distant countries : as, " he lives *at Hackney*," &c.

153. The interjections, *O*, *Oh*, and *Ah*, require the accusative case of a pronoun in the first person : as, " O *me*, Oh *me*, Ah *me* : " but the nominative in the second : as, O *thou*, O *ye*."

No exact rules can be given for the placing of all words in a sentence : the easy flow and the perspicuity of the expression are the two things, which ought to be chiefly regarded.

APPENDIX.

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND
DEFECTIVE VERBS.

TO WRITE.

Present.
WRITE*Preter.*
Wrote*Parti.*
Written

INDICATIVE MODE.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I wrote or did write
2. Thou wrotest or didst
write
3. He wrote or did write

PLURAL.

1. We wrote or did write
2. Ye wrote or did write
3. They wrote or did write

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I have written
2. Thou hast written
3. He hath or has written

PLURAL.

1. We have written
2. Ye have written
3. They have written

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I had written
2. Thou hadst written
3. He had written

PLURAL.

1. We had written
2. Ye had written
3. They had written

INFINITIVE MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

SING.

1. I might have written
2. Thou mightest have written
3. He might have written

PLURAL.

1. We might have written
2. Ye might have written
3. They might have written

The other modes and tenses follow the regular form.

TO SEE.

Present.

See

Preter.

Saw

Parti.

Seen

INDICATIVE MODE.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I saw or did see
2. Thou sawest or didst see
3. He saw or did see

PLURAL.

1. We saw or did see
2. Ye saw or did see
3. They saw or did see

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I have seen
2. Thou hast seen
3. He hath or has seen

PLURAL.

1. We have seen
2. Ye have seen
3. They have seen

POTENTIAL MODE.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

SING.

1. I might have seen
2. Thou mightest have seen
3. He might have seen

PLURAL.

1. We might have seen
2. Ye might have seen
3. They might have seen

INFINITIVE MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have seen.

TO GO.

*Pres.**Preter.**Parti. Form.*

Go

Went

Gone

INDICATIVE MODE.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I went or did go
2. Thou wentest or didst go
3. He went or did go

PLURAL.

1. We went or did go
2. Ye went or did go
3. They went or did go

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I have gone
2. Thou hast gone
3. He hath or has gone

PLURAL.

1. We have gone
2. Ye have gone
3. They have gone

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I had gone
2. Thou hadst gone
2. He had gone

PLURAL.

1. We had gone
2. Ye had gone
3. They had gone

POTENTIAL MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I might have gone
2. Thou mightest have gone
3. He might have gone

PLURAL.

1. We might have gone
2. Ye might have gone
3. They might have gone

INFINITIVE MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have gone.

The participial form of this verb is often joined to the neuter verb, when it refers to the mere circumstance or event of going; as, "*he is just gone: he has been gone some time.*" The same thing may be observed of the verb, *to come.*

TO SHINE.

Present.

Shine

Preter.

Shone

Parti. Form.

Shined

INDICATIVE MODE.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I shone or did shine
2. Thou didst shine
3. He shone or did shine

PLURAL.

1. We shone or did shine
2. Ye shone or did shine
3. They shone or did shine

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I have shined
2. Thou hast shined
3. He hath or has shined

PLURAL.

1. We have shined
2. Ye have shined
3. They have shined

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I had shined
2. Thou hadst shined
3. He had shined

PLURAL.

1. We had shined
2. Ye had shined
3. They had shined

POTENTIAL MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I might have shined
2. Thou mightest have shined
3. He might have shined

PLURAL.

1. We might have shined
2. Ye might have shined
3. They might have shined

INFINITIVE MODE.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have shined.

TO LET.

(Signifying to permit or suffer.)

Present.

Preter.

Let

Let

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.

1. I let
2. Thou lettest
3. He letteth or lets

PLURAL.

1. We let
2. Ye let
3. They let

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I did let	1. We did let
2. Thou didst let	2. Ye did let
3. He did let	3. They did let

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I have let	1. We have let
2. Thou hast let	2. Ye have let
3. He hath or has let	3. They have let

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I had let	1. We had let
2. Thou hadst let	2. Ye had let
3. He had let	3. They had let

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I will let	1. We will let
2. Thou wilt let	2. Ye will let
3. He will let	3. They will let

IMPERATIVE MODE.

SING.	PLURAL.
Let, or do thou let	Let, or do ye let

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSES.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I may let	1. We may let
2. Thou mayest let	2. Ye may let
3. He may let	3. They may let

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.

1. I might have let
2. Thou mightest have let
3. He might have let

PLURAL.

1. We might have let
2. Ye might have let
3. They might have let

INFINITIVE MODE.

*Pres.**Pret.**Fut.*

To let

To have let

About to let

This shews that *let* is not a sign of the imperative mode, but a real verb, occasionally used in all modes and tenses, joined to some other verb in the infinitive mode, either expressed or understood: as, “you will *let* me do it, I might have *let* him go.”

Let, signifying *to let down*, &c. may have a passive participle: as, “I was *let* down in a basket.”

TO DARE.

(Signifying to venture.)

*Present.**Preter.*

Dare

Durst

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.

1. I dare
2. Thou darest
3. He dareth or dars

PLURAL.

1. We dare
2. Ye dare
3. They dare

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I durst	1. We durst
2. Thou durst	2. Ye durst
3. He durst	3. They durst or did dare

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I durst have	1. We durst have
2. Thou durst have	2. Ye durst have
3. He durst have	3. They durst have

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I will dare	1. We will dare
2. Thou wilt dare	2. Ye will dare
3. He will dare	3. They will dare

IMPERATIVELY.

Dare do it.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Dare you do it?

The verb OUGHT is only used in the indicative.

PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSES.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I ought	1. We ought
2. Thou oughtest	2. Ye ought
3. He ought	3. They ought

PREFER TENSE.

SING.	PLURAL.
1. I ought to have	1. We ought to have
2. Thou oughtest to have	2. Ye ought to have
3. He ought to have	3. They ought to have

These two last defective verbs are used only as above, and always joined to another verb expressed or understood in the infinitive mode: as, "I *durst* have done it. I *dare* say. Some would even *dare* to die. I *ought* to love you. I *ought* to have gone thither."

DARE (to provoke) is regular.

WOT (to know) and QUOTH (to say) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

I wot	He wotteth
They wot	Wot ye?

PRETER TENSE.

I wist	He wist
They wist	Wist ye?
Quoth I	Quoth he

These two last verbs are seldom used by late writers.

AN
EASY PRAXIS,
ON
GEN. xlv. 1, &c.

VERSE 1.

THEN	an adverb
Joseph	a substantive
could	a sign of the potential mode
not	an adverb
refrain	a verb
himself	a pronoun
before	a preposition
all	an adjective
them	a pronoun
that	a pronoun
stood	a verb
by	a preposition
him	a pronoun
and	a conjunction
he	a pronoun
cried	a verb
cause	a verb
every	an adjective
man	a substantive
to	a sign of the infinitive mode
go	a verb
out	an adverb
from	a preposition
me	a pronoun

and	a conjunction
there	an adverb
stood	a verb
no	an adjective
man	a substantive
with	a preposition
him	a pronoun
while	an adverb
Joseph	a substantive
made	a verb
himself	a pronoun
known	a participle
unto	a preposition
his	a pronoun
brethren	a substantive

Verse 2.

And	a conjunction
he	a pronoun
wept	a verb
aloud	an adverb
and	a conjunction
the	an article
Egyptians	a substantive
and	a conjunction
the	an article
house	a substantive
of	a preposition
Pharaoh	a substantive
heard	a verb

Verse 3.

And	a conjunction
Joseph	a substantive

said	a verb
unto	a preposition
his	a pronoun
brethren	a substantive
I	a pronoun
am	a verb
Joseph	a substantive
doth	a sign of the present tense
my	a pronoun
father	a substantive
yet	an adverb
live	a verb
and	a conjunction
his	a pronoun
brethren	a substantive
could	a sign of the potential mode
not	an adverb
answer	a verb
him	a pronoun
for	a conjunction
they	a pronoun
were	a verb
troubled	a participle
at	a preposition
his	a pronoun
presence	a substantive

Verse 4.

And	a conjunction
Joseph	a substantive
said	a verb
unto	a preposition

his	a pronoun
brethren	a substantive
come	a verb
near	an adverb
to	a preposition
me	a pronoun
I	a pronoun
pray	a verb
you	a pronoun
and	a conjunction
they	a pronoun
came	a verb
near	an adverb
and	a conjunction
he	a pronoun
said	a verb
I	a pronoun
am	a verb
Joseph	a substantive
your	a pronoun
brother	a substantive
whom	a pronoun
ye	a pronoun
sold	a verb
into	a preposition
Egypt	a substantive

Verse 5.

Now	an adverb
therefore	an adverb
be	a verb
not	an adverb
<i>grieved</i>	a participle
<i>nor</i>	a conjunction

angry	an adjective
with	a preposition
yourselves	a pronoun
that	a conjunction
ye	a pronoun
sold	a verb
me	a pronoun
hither	an adverb
for	a conjunction
God	a substantive
did	a sign of the imperfect tense
send	a verb
me	a pronoun
before	a preposition
you	a pronoun
to	a sign of the infinitive mode
preserve	a verb
life	a substantive

Verse 6.

For	a conjunction
these	a pronoun
two	an adjective
years	a substantive
hath	a sign of the perfect tense
the	an article
famine	a substantive
been	a verb
in	a preposition
the	an article
land	a substantive

and	a conjunction
yet	an adverb
there	an adverb
are	a verb
five	an adjective
years	a substantive
in	a preposition
the	an article
which	a pronoun
there	an adverb
shall	a sign of the future tense
neither	a conjunction
be	a verb
earing	a substantive
nor	a conjunction
harvest	a substantive

APPLICATION

OF THE

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES.

For the Use of those who may want the Assistance of a Master.

Part of DAVID's Speech to GOLIAH
the Philistine.

—Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield : but—

T*HO*U, a pronoun, 24 ; sing. number, 4 ; nom. case, 25 ; the agent of the verb, 120 ; the second person, 56. *Comest*, a verb, 30 ; irregular, 103 ; indicative mode, 34 ; present tense, 39 ; sing. numb. and second person, 56 ; agreeing with its agent, *thou*, 113. *To*, a preposition, 108. *Me*, a pronoun, 24 ; accusative case, 25 ; following a preposition, 149. *With*, a preposition, 108. *A*, an article, 2 ; set before a noun of the singular number, and a word beginning with a consonant, 110. *Sword*, a noun or substantive, 3. *And*, conjunction, 107. *Spear and shield*, nouns, signifying things, 3. *But*,

I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast—

a conjunction, 107. *I*, a pronoun, 24; sing. number, 4; the nominative case, 25; the agent of the verb, 120; the first person, 55. *Come*, a verb, 30; irregular, 103; indicative mode, 34; present tense, 39; first person, sing. numb. 55; agreeing with its agent, *I*, 113. *Thee*, a pronoun, 24; sing. number, 4; accusative case, 25; following a preposition, 149. *In*, a preposition, 108. *The*, an article, 2. *Name*, a noun, 3. *Of*, a preposition, 108. *Lord*, a noun, referring to a person, 3. *Hosts*, a noun, 3; plural number, 4; so made by adding *s* to the singular, 5. *God*, a noun, referring to a person, 3. *Armies*, a noun, 3; plural number, 4; so made by changing *y* into *ies*, 8. *Israel*, a noun, referring to a person, 3. *Whom*, a pronoun, 24; referring to a person, 144; accusative case, 26; receiving the force of the verb, *defied*, 122. *Hast*, an auxiliary sign, denoting the perfect tense, 51.

NOTE. The same word occurring a second or third time, &c. is but once explained, except it has a different construction.

defied.—This day will the Lord deliver thee into my hand, and I will take thy head from thee.

Defied, a verb, 30; indicative mode, 34; perfect tense, 41; formed by changing *y* into *i* in the first person present tense, and adding *ed*, 92; second person, singular number, 56; agreeing with its agent, *thou*, 113. *This*, a pronoun, 24. *Day*, a noun, 3. *Will*, a sign of the future tense, 53. *Deliver*, a verb, 30; indicative mode, 34; future tense, 43; singular number, and third person, 57; agreeing with its agent, *Lord*, 113. *Thee*, a pronoun, 24; accusative case, 25; receiving the force of the active verb, *deliver*, 122. *Into*, a preposition, 108. *My*, a pronoun, 24; singular number, 4; genitive case, 25; denoting possession, 134. *Hand*, a noun, signifying a thing, 3. *Take*, a verb, 30; irregular, 102; indicative mode, 34; future tense, 43; first person singular, 55; agreeing with its agent, *I*, 113. *Thy*, a pronoun, 24; genitive case, 25; denoting possession, 134; singular number, 4; joined with a noun, 135. *Head*, a noun, 3. *From*, a preposition, 108. *Thee*, a pronoun, 24; accusative case, 25; following a preposition, 149.

**The Conclusion of PRIAM's Speech to
ACHILLES, when he begged the
Body of his Son HECTOR.**

Think of thy father, and this face behold:
See him in me, as helpless and as old!
'Tho' not so wretched: there he—

Think, a verb, 30 ; irregular 102 ; imperative mode, 35 ; singular number and second person, 56 ; agreeing with its agent, *Achilles*, understood, 113. *Of*, a preposition, 108. *Thy*, a pronoun, 24, as before. *Father*, a noun, 3. *And*, a conjunction, 107. *This*, a pronoun, 24, *Face*, a noun, 3. *Behold*, a verb, 30 ; irregular, 102 ; same mode, &c. with *think*. *See*, a verb irregular, same as *behold*. *Him*, a pronoun, 24 ; accusative case, 25 ; receiving the force of the verb, *see*, 122. *In*, a preposition, 108. *Me*, a pronoun, 24 ; accusative case, 25 ; coming after a preposition, 149. *As*, an adverb, 105. *Helpless*, *old*, and *wretched*, adjectives, signifying the qualities of a person, 19. *Tho'*, a conjunction, 107. *Not*, *so*, adverbs, 105. *There*, an adverb, 105. *He*, pronoun, 24 ; singular num-

—yields to me,

The first of men in sovereign misery,

Thus forc'd to kneel, thus groveling to embrace

The scourge and ruin—

ber, 4; nominative case, 25; the agent of a verb, 120. *Yields*, a verb, 30; indicative mode, 34; present tense, 39; third person singular, formed by adding *s* to the first person singular, 97; agreeing with its agent, *he*, 113. *To*, a preposition, 108. *Me*, a pronoun, 24; accusative case, 25; following a preposition, 149. *The*, an article, 2. *First*, an adjective, 19. *Of*, a preposition, 108. *Men*, a noun, 3; plural number, 4; formed by changing the vowel, 9. *Sovereign*, an adjective, 19; one that must be compared by the adverbs, 141. *Misery*, a noun, 3. *Thus*, an adverb, 105. *Forced*, a passive participle from the verb, *force*, by adding *d*, 89. *To*, a sign of the infinitive mode, 47. *Kneel*, a verb, 30; infinitive mode, 37. *Groveling*, an active participle, formed from the verb, *grovel*, by adding *ing*, 90. *Embrace*, a verb, 30; infinitive mode, 37. *Scourge*, ruin,

—of my realm and race,
 Suppliant my children's murderer to implore,
 And kiss those hands yet reeking with their
 gore.

POPE'S HOMER.

nouns, 3. *My*, pronoun, 24 ; genitive case denoting possession, 134 ; joined to a noun, 135. *Realm*, *race*, nouns, 3. *Suppliant*, adjective, 19 ; one that must be compared by the adverbs, 141. *Children's*, noun, 3 ; genitive case, 129 ; formed by adding *s* to the nominative, 18. *Murderer*, noun, 3. *Implore*, verb, 30 ; infinitive mode, 37 ; *Kiss*, verb, 30 ; infinitive mode, 37 ; following the sign, *to*, understood, 47. *Those*, pronoun, 24 ; plural number, 27. *Hands*, noun, plural number, 3. *Yet*, adverb, 105. *Reeking*, active participle, formed by adding *ing* to the verb, *reek*, 90. *With*, a preposition, 108. *Their*, a pronoun, 24 ; genitive case, 25 ; referring to a noun of the plural number, 130 ; joined with a noun, 135. *Gore*, a noun signifying a thing. 3.

Part of ADAM's Speech to EVE.

Sole partner and sole part of all these joys,
 Dearer thyself than all! needs must the power
 That made us, and for us this—

Sole, adjective, 19; set before its noun, 138.
Partner, noun, 3. *And*, conjunction, 107.
Part, noun, 3. *Of*, preposition, 108. *All*, adjective, 19. *These*, pronoun, 24; plural number, 27. *Joys*, noun, 3; plural, 4; by adding *s*, 5. *Dearer*, adjective, 19; comparative degree, 20; formed by adding *er* to the positive, 21. *Thyself*, pronoun, 27. *Than*, adverb, 105; used in comparison, 147. *Needs*, adverb, 105. *Must*, sign of the potential mode, 48. *The*, article, 2. *Power*, noun, 3. *That*, pronoun, 24. *Made*, verb, 30; irregular, 102; indicative mode, 34; imperfect tense, 40; singular number, and third person, 57; agreeing with its agent, *that*, 113. *Us*, a pronoun, 24; plural number, 4; accusative case, 25; receiving the force of the verb, *made*, 122. *For*, preposition, 108. *Us*, pronoun, 24; accusative case, 25; following a preposition, 149. *This*, pronoun,

—ample world,
Be infinitely good.——

MILTON.

24; singular number, 27. *Ample*, adjective, 19; set before its noun, 138. *World*, noun, 3. *Be*, verb neuter, 31; potential mode, following the sign of that mode, *must*, 41; singular number and third person, 57; agreeing with its agent, *power*, 113. *Infinitely*, adverb, 105; set before its adjective, 146. *Good*, adjective, 19; peculiar in its comparison, 23.

Part of ADAM and EVE's Morning Hymn.

These are thy glorious—

These, pronoun, plural number, 27. *Arc*, a verb neuter, 31; indicative mode, 34; present tense, 39; plural number and third person, 57; agreeing with its subject, *works*, 113. *Thy*, pronoun, 24; genitive case, 25; referring to a noun of the plural number, 130; joined with a noun, 135. *Glorious*, adjective, 19; one that *must be* compared by the adverbs, 141; set be

—works, parent of good!

Almighty! Thine this universal frame.

—Thyself—

To us invisible or dimly seen

In these thy lowest works.

fore its noun, 138. *Works*, a noun; 3, plural number, 4; so made by adding *s* to the singular, 5. *Parent*, noun, 3. *Of*, preposition, 108. *Good*, adjective, 19; put absolutely, the word, *things*, being understood, 139. *Almighty*, adjective, 19. *Thine*, pronoun, 24; genitive case, denoting possession, 134; put without the noun immediately following, 135. *This*, pronoun, 24. *Universal*, adjective, 19; one that must be compared by the adverbs, 141. *Frame*, noun, 3. *Thyself*, pronoun, 24. *To*, preposition, 108. *Us*, pronoun, 24; plural number, accusative case, 25; following a preposition, 149. *Invisible*, adjective, 19; one that must be compared by the adverbs, 141. *Or*, conjunction, 107. *Dimly*, adverb, 105. *Seen*, passive participle, 101; from the irregular verb, *see*, 102. *In*, preposition, 108. *These*, pronoun, 24; plural number, 27. *Lowest*, adjective, 19; super-

sitive state, 21. *Speak*, verb, 30
102; imperative mode, 35; plural
and second person, 54; agreeing with
ye, 113. *Ye*, pronoun, 24; plural
nominative case, 25; the agent of
Who, pronoun, 24; referring to
nominative case, 26; the agent of
Best, adverb, 105; peculiar in its
and superlative degree, 106. *C*
potential mode, 48. *Tell*, verb,
202; potential mode, 36; present
plural number, second person;
with its agent, *ye*, 113. *Sons*
nouns. 3. *For*, conjunction, 107
30; irregular, 102; indicative

—sun!

Acknowledge him thy greater!

Air, and ye elements! the eldest birth

Of nature's womb—

———Ye birds!———

Bear on your—

120. *Sun*, noun, 3; masculine gender, 16. *Acknowledge*, verb, 30; imperative mode, 35; singular number, second person, 54; agreeing with its agent, *sun*, 113. *Greater*, adjective, 19; comparative degree, 20; formed by adding *er* to the positive state, 21. *Air*, *elements*, nouns, 3. *And*, conjunction, 107. *The*, article, 2. *Eldest*, adjective, 19; superlative degree, 20; peculiar in its comparison, 23; set before its noun, 138. *Birth*, noun, 3. *Nature's*, noun, 3; genitive case, 129; formed by adding *s* to the nominative, 18. *Womb*, noun, 3. *Birds*, noun, 3; plural number, 4; formed by adding *s* to the singular, 5; second person, 56. *Bear*, verb, 30; irregular, 102; imperative mode, 35; plural number, and second person, 54; agreeing with its agent, *birds*, 113. *On*, preposition, 108. *Your*, pronoun, 24; genitive,

a noun of the plural number, 1
noun, 3; plural number, 4; so n
s to the singular, 5. *In*, prepositio
noun, 3. *His*, pronoun, 24; refer
of the masculine gender, 130. *P*
Hail, a verb used only in salutatio
noun, 3. *Be*, verb neuter, 3
mode, 35; singular number, second
agreeing with its subject, *Lord*, 11
an adjective, 19; one that must be
the adverbs, 141. *Still*, an adverb
sign of the infinitive mode, 47. *G*
irregular, 102; infinitive mode, 3
noun, 24; plural number, accusative
governed of the preposition, *to*, su

tion is to connect the parts of a discourse together, and of an adverb to express some circumstances of an action, &c. yet, in some instances, the same word may seem to answer both these purposes ; in which case it is not very material, whether we call it an adverb, or a conjunction.

—◆—
OF THE
ELLIPSIS.



ELLIPSIS, as applied to grammar, is the omission of some word or words which must be supplied, either to complete the sense, or to make out the grammatical construction of the sentence.

The principal design of ellipsis is to avoid disagreeable repetitions, as well as to express our ideas in as few words, and as pleasing a manner as possible.

In the application of this figure, great care should be taken to avoid ambiguity ; for whenever it obscures the sense, it ought by no means to be admitted.

Almost all compound sentences are more or less elliptical.

in all which instances the
mentioned, the repetition of it
culiar emphasis requires it, w
sary.

“ Not only the year, but
“ hour.”

In this case the ellipsis of
would be rather improper.

THE ELLIPSIS OF THE

“ A learned, wise, and go
“ learned *man*, a wise *man*, a

“ A prudent and faithful a

“ God and man. The safety

“ the *state*.”

In some very emphatical

Here we have a noun in the genitive case, and no word in the sentence to govern it; the ellipsis must therefore be supplied to make out the construction: and yet, in common conversation at least, it is much better to say, "I went by Saint *Paul's*;" than "I went by Saint *Paul's church*."

THE ELLIPSIS OF THE ADJECTIVE.

"A *delightful* orchard and garden; i. e. a *delightful* orchard and a *delightful* garden."

"A *little* man and woman. *Great* wealth and power."

In such elliptical expressions, the adjective ought to have exactly the same signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter as to the former substantives; otherwise the ellipsis should not be admitted.

Nor should we, I think, apply this ellipsis of the adjective to nouns of different numbers.

"A *magnificent* house and gardens." Better use another word, "a *magnificent* house and *fine* gardens"

"A tall man and a woman."

In this sentence there is no ellipsis; the adjective or quality respects only the man.

THE ELLIPSIS OF THE PRONOUN.

“ *I* love and fear *him* ; i. e. *I* love *him*, and
 “ *I* fear *him*.”

“ *My* house and lands. *Thy* learning and
 “ wisdom. *His* wife and daughter. *Her* lord
 “ and master.”

In all these instances the ellipsis may be introduced with propriety : but if we would be more express and emphatical, it must not be admitted.

“ *My* Lord and *my* God. *My* sons and *my*
 “ daughters.”

“ This is the man they hate. These are the
 “ goods they bought. Are these the gods they
 “ worship? Is this the woman you saw ?”

In such common forms of speech, the relative pronoun is usually omitted : though for the most part, especially in complex sentences, it is much better to have it expressed.

“ In the posture *I* lay. In the way *I* went.
 “ The horse *I* rode fell down.”

Better say, “ The posture in *which* *I* lay.
 “ The way in *which* *I* went. The horse on
 “ *which* *I* rode fell down.”

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a sentence together, and should, to pre-

vent confusion and obscurity, answer to each other with great exactness.

“ We speak *that* we do know, and testify
“ *that* we have seen.”

The ellipsis, in such instances, is manifestly improper : let it therefore be supplied. “ We
“ speak that *which* we do know, and testify
“ that *which* we have seen.”

The relative, *what*, in the neuter gender, seems to include both the antecedent and the relative. “ This is *what* you speak of ; i. e.
“ the thing *which* you speak of.”

THE ELLIPSIS OF THE VERB.

“ The man *was* old and crafty ; i. e. the man
“ *was* old, and the man *was* crafty.”

“ She *is* young, and rich, and beautiful.
“ Thou *art* poor, and wretched, and miserable,
“ and blind, and naked.”

But if we would, in such enumerations, point out one property above the rest, let that property be put last, and the ellipsis supplied.

“ She *is* young and beautiful, and *she* is rich.”

“ I *recomm*end the father and son. We *saw*
“ the town and country. He *rewards* the
“ women and children.”

“ You *ought* to love and serve him. I *desire* to hear and learn. He *went* to see and hear; i. e. he *went* to see, and he *went* to hear.”

In which last instances there is not only an ellipsis of the governing verb, but likewise of the sign of the infinitive mode which is governed by it.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that some verbs, through custom at least, seem to require the ellipsis of this sign.

“ I *bid* you rise and go. He *made* me go and do it. I *heard* him curse and swear. I *saw* her go that way. You *need* not speak. Would you *have* me call?”

In all which instances the sign of the infinitive mode would be improper.

THE ELLIPSIS OF THE ADVERB, PREPOSITION,
CONJUNCTION, AND INTERJECTION.

“ Hespake and acted *wisely*. They sing and play *most delightfully*. She soon found and acknowledged her mistake. *Thrice* I went and offered my service;” that is, “ *Thrice* I went, and *thrice* I offered my service.”

“ They confess the power, wisdom, goodness, and love of their Creator; i. e. the power, and wisdom, and goodness, and love.”

“ May I speak of power, wisdom, goodness, truth ? ”

The entire ellipsis of the conjunction, as in the last instance, occurs but seldom : in some particular cases, however, it may have its propriety.

“ Though I love, I do not adore him.
“ Though he went up, he could see nothing ;
“ i. e. though I love him, *yet* I do not adore
“ him.”

“ I desire you would come to me. He said
“ he would do it ; i. e. he said *that* he would
“ do it.”

These conjunctions may be sometimes omitted ; but for the most part, it is much better to express them.

There are several parts of correspondent conjunctions, or such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence, which should be carefully observed, and perhaps never suppressed.

That answering to *so*. “ It is *so* obvious *that*
“ I need not mention it.”

As answering to *so*. “ The city of *Bristol*
“ is not near *so* large *as* that of *London*.”

So answering to *as*. “*As* is the priest, so
“are the people.”

As answering to *as*. “She is *as* tall *as* you.”

Nor answering to *neither*. “*Neither* the
“one *nor* the other.”

Or answering to *either*. “*Either* this man
“or that man.”

Or answering to *whether*. “*Whether* it
“were I or you.”

Yet answering to *though* or *although*.
“*Though* she was young, *yet* she was not
handsome.”

PREPOSITIONS ARE OFTEN SUPPRESSED.

“He went *into* the churches, halls, and pub-
“lic buildings: *through* the streets and lanes
“of the city: he spake to every gentleman
“and lady of the place; i. e. *to* every gen-
“tleman and *to* every lady.”

“I did him a kindness. He brought me the
“news. She gave him the letters; i. e. she
“gave *to* him the letters.”

The ellipsis of the interjection is not very
common.

“O pity and shame!”—*Milton*.

EXAMPLES OF THE ELLIPSIS.

“ If good manners will not justify my long
 “ silence, policy, at least, will. And you must
 “ confess, there is some prudence in not own-
 “ ing a debt one is incapable of paying.”

If good manners will not justify my long
 silence, policy, at least, will, *justify it*. And you
 must confess, *that*, there is some prudence in
 not owning a debt, *which*, one is incapable of
 paying.—*Fitzosborne's Letters*.

“ He will often argue, that if this part of
 “ our trade were well cultivated, we should
 “ gain from one nation ; and if another, from
 “ another.”

He will often argue, that if this part of our
 trade were well cultivated, we should gain from
 one nation ; and if another, *part of our trade*
were well cultivated, we should gain, from ano-
 ther, *nation*.—*Addison's Spect*.

“ Could the painter have made a picture of
 “ me, capable of your conversation, I should
 “ have sat to him with more delight than ever
 “ I did to any thing in my life.”

Could the painter have made a picture of me,
which could have been. canable of your conver-

sation, I should have sat to him with more delight than ever I did, *sit*, to any thing in my life.—*Mr. Locke to Mr Molyneux.*

A few instances in which perhaps all possible elliptical words are supplied.

“ You must renounce the conversation of
“ your friends, and every civil duty of life, to
“ be concealed in gloomy and unprofitable
“ solitude.”

You must renounce the conversation of your friends, and, *you must renounce*, every civil duty of life, to be concealed in gloomy, *solitude*, and, *you must renounce the conversation of your friends, and you must renounce every civil duty in life, to be concealed in*, unprofitable solitude—*Fitzosborne's Letters.*

“ When a man is thoroughly persuaded that
“ he ought neither to admire, wish for, or pursue
“ any thing but what is actually his duty ;
“ it is not in the power of seasons, persons,
“ or accidents, to diminish his value.”

When a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire *any thing but what is actually his duty to admire*, and when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to wish for any thing but what is actually his

duty to wish for, or, when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to pursue any thing but what is actually his duty, to pursue ; it is not in the power of seasons, to diminish his value, and it is not in the power of persons, to diminish his value, or, it is not in the power of accidents to diminish his value.

Addison's Spect.

The following instances are produced to shew the impropriety of ellipsis, in some particular cases.

“ That learned gentleman, if he had read my
“ essay quite through, would have found several of his objections might have been spared.”

It should have been—would have found, *that*, several of his objections, &c.

“ I scarce know any part of natural philosophy would yield more variety and use.”

—Any part of natural philosophy, *which*, would yield more variety and use.

“ You and I cannot be of two opinions, nor,
“ I think, any two men, used to think with
“ freedom.”

NOTE. *Or*, which occurs twice in the elliptical sentence above, is rather an impropriety ; it should have been *nor*.

—Nor, I think, any two men, *who are*, used to think with freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

Some sentences, which seem to differ from the common forms of construction, accounted for on the supposition of ellipsis.

“ *By preaching repentance. By the preaching of repentance.* ”

Both these are supposed to be proper and synonymous expressions, and I cannot but think, the former is an ellipsis of the latter, in which the article and the preposition are both suppressed by custom.

By preaching of repentance, and *by the preaching repentance*, are both judged to be improper. These sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not so, and from hence the impropriety seems to arise. *Preaching*, in either form, is a substantive distinguished by the sense, and a preposition prefixed to it: nor is the noun following governed by the supposed verbal force of the word, *preaching*, but by the preposition expressed or understood.

“ *Well is him. Wo is me. Wo unto you.* ”

These sentences are all elliptical, and partly explain each other.

Well is *it* for him. Wo is *to* me. Wo is unto you,

To have recourse to a supposed dative case is therefore quite unnecessary.

“ My father is greater than I. She loves him better than me.”

My father is greater than I *am*. She loves him better than *she loves* me.

“ To let blood. To let down.”

To let *out* blood ; or, to let blood *run out*.
To let *it fall* or slide down,

“ To go a fishing. To go a hunting.”

To go a fishing *voyage*. To go *on* a hunting party.

“ To walk a mile, To sleep all night.”

To walk *through the space of* a mile. To sleep *through all the night*.

“ A hundred sheep. A thousand men.”

A *flock of one* hundred sheep. A *company of one* thousand men,

“ That man has a hundred a year.”

That man has *an income of* a hundred pounds *in a year*.

“ A few men. A great many men.”

A *hundred, a thousand, few, many*, are to

be considered as collective nouns, and distinguished as such by the singular article.

A few (i. e. a small number) *of* men. A great many (i. e. a great number) *of* men.

“He is the better for you. The deeper the well, the clearer the water.”

An article seems, for the most part, to be the sign of a noun either expressed or understood; and the above sentences may be resolved thus:

He is the better *man* for you. The deeper *well*, the well *is*, the clearer *water*, the water *is*.

“He descending, the doors being shut.”

This is commonly called the case or state absolute, and, in English, the pronoun must be in the nominative. The sentence seems to be elliptical, and the meaning is,

While he *was* descending, *while* the doors *were* shut.

“He came into this world of *ours*.”

“I am justified in publishing any letters of Mr. Locke’s.”

In the first of these instances the genitive case of the pronoun comes after the preposi-

tion, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the accusative : it must therefore be governed by some other word understood in the sentence.

He came into this world of our *dwelling*, *habitation*, &c.

And then omitting the noun it will be, this world of *ours*, by the common rules of construction.

The other sentence may be explained after the same manner.

I am justified in publishing any letters of Mr. Locke's *writing*, *correspondence*, &c. i. e. of the writing or correspondence of Mr. Locke.

The use of the genitive case, in such instances, seems to be a little uncouth. And here I cannot but observe, that though, on some occasions, the genitive has its propriety and elegance, yet it should, in the general, be used with caution, and much more sparingly, perhaps, than some authors have done.

EXERCISES*

Of BAD ENGLISH, to be corrected for
the improvement of the young
scholar.

EXERCISE I.

I hates, thou *doth* laugh, he *dost* play; we
sleepeth, ye *does* walk, they *doth* read.

I art trying, thou *is* idling, he *are* talking;
we *art* going, ye *is* seeking, they *am* tarrying.

I didst ask, thou *denied*, he *performedst*; we
did *demanded*, ye did *sleeps*, they *didst* return.

I wast marching, thou *wene* writing, he *wast*
exercised; we *was* passing, ye *wast* speaking,
they *was* running.

EXERCISE II.

I hast heard, thou *hath* broken, he *have* be-
haved; we *has* belied; ye *hath* sworn, they
has counterfeited.

I hath been betrayed, thou *has* been deceived,
he *have* been tempted; we *has* been compared,
ye *hath* been taken, they *hast* been despised.

I hadst escaped, thou *had* been condemned,

* The learner is desired to take notice, that such
words, as in these exercises require correction, will be
found printed in italics.

he *hadst* been confounded; we *shalt* deliver, ye *shalt* have possessed, they *wilt* succeed.

I *mayest* continue, thou *will* enlarge, he *mightest* have blest; we *shouldest* envy, he *oughtest* to *hath* finished, they *shalt hath* entertained.

EXERCISE III.

The drums *beats*. The dog *bark*. Birds *flies*. The child *are* crying. The parrot *chatter*. Cats *mews*. The mice *is* playing.

Many days *has* past. I *were* very sorrowful. My father *wast* angry. Such persons *is* much esteemed. Virtue *gain* credit.

I and my sister *walks* often together. Thou and thy cousin *is* always wrangling. Honour and respect *waits* on goodness.

This *fellows* *wilt* be troublesome. My mother loves him better than I. John *deliverest* the letter to *thou*. That is the man, *who* thou *saw* yesterday.

EXERCISE IV.

This book is *more thicker* than thine. She is the *most wisest* of the three. Get me your *brother* knife. That *wilt* add to your *son* disgrace. It is a most *shockingest* thing.

means ~~adversity~~ *bring* con
followers, but adversity *bring* con

Whilst we *was* hunting, ye *was* si
have always highly valued *thou*,
has not believed it. They *says* t
am coming, and that he *wilt* mak
pearance.

EXERCISE V.

A wise man *wilt* hear, and w
learning; and a man of unders
attains unto wise counsels.

My son, *forgets* not my law,
heart *keeps* my commandments.

EXERCISE VI.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggards*; *considereth* her ways, and be wise.

Wisdom *are betterer* than rubies; and all the *thing* that *mayest* be desired *is* not to be compared unto it.

Treasure of wisdom profit nothing; but righteousness *deliverest* from death.

The merciful man *do* good to his own soul; but he, that *are* cruel, *trouble* his own flesh.

Children children *is* the crown of old men; and the glory of children *is* their fathers.

EXERCISE VII.

The Lord *know* the way of the righteous; and the way of the ungodly *shalt perisheth*.

Let *we* break their bonds asunder, and *cast* away their cords from us.

My soul *are* sore troubled; but, Lord, how long *will* thou *punisheth* I?

The wicked *shalt* be *turn* into hell, and all the people that *forgets* God.

Consider and *heareth* me, O Lord, my God; *lightenest* mine eye, that I *sleeps* not in death.

EXERCISE VIII.

God *art* our hope and strength ; a very present *helps* in trouble.

No man *mayest* deliver his brother ; nor *makes* agreement unto God for *them*.

Verily there *are* a reward for the righteous ; doubtless there is a God that *judge* the earth.

Thou *crowneth* the year with thy goodness ; and thy clouds *drops* fatness,

I *knows*, O Lord, that thy judgments *is* right ; and that thou of very faithfulness *have* cause me to be troubled.

EXERCISE IX.

Virtue both *give* quiet of life, and *takes* away the terror of death.

There *are* nothing so easy, but it becomes hard when thou *does* it with an unwilling *minds*.

Nothing *delight* me so much as the *work* of God.

To be always happy *are* to be ignorant of one *parts* of the *thing* of nature.

They *art* free from fear, *whom* has done nothing amiss : but they, who *hast* committed sin, *always thinks* punishment hover before his eyes.

Pleasure and amusement, pursued with moderation, *is* as requisite for the *preservations* of health, as heat, air, and moisture, *is* for the growth of plants and flowers.

EXERCISE X.

Knowledge, which *are* separated from justice, *are* to be *call* craft rather than wisdom.

The ignorance of youth *oughtest* to be directed by the experience of old *man*.

Whatever thou *shall* undertake, always *imagines* that God *stand* a *witnesses* of the actions.

Let *we* despise earthly *thing*, and *thinkest* upon *that who* are heavenly and divine.

Without chastity, however fair the *bodies mayest* be, it cannot *is* amiable.

Does not thou *composest* thy eyes to sleep, before thou have revolved on all the *action* of the *days* past.

EXERCISE XI.

Young *person* are not less indebted to their teachers for the good and wise *instruction* that are given *him*, than they *is* to their parents *which broughtest* them into existence.

When the *amounts* of all earthly acquirements *art* duly consider, it *wilt* be found to be

very little, if any *things*, more than—vanity and vexations.

We were born for society and the community of mankind, and therefore *shouldest* contribute as much as *are* in our power to the common *benefits*.

Bitter enemies *deserves* much better of us than those pretended *friend*, which would *enticeth* us into wickedness.

EXERCISE XII.

The due management of the early part of life *are* of such singular importance to the future welfare of men, that *he* are usually good or bad according to the good or bad *principle* they then *imbibes*.

Person of high spirit strive to conceal *his* grief and distress from the world as much as *he* are able; not because they *wishes* to be deemed insensible of feeling, but because they *wouldst appears* to *suffereth* with firmness, rather than *becomes* the object of pity, which, while it *mayest brings* relief, *banish* admiration.

It *are* one great *provinces* of reason to *suppresses* sanguine expectations from any thing *below*; since many unforeseen accident may

overthroweth in a moments those scheme, which had been formeth for years with care, deliberation, and secresy.

EXERCISE XIII.

It are report of Hercules, that, when he grow up towards manhood, they went into a lonely places, and there sit down deliberated with herself a long times, whether he shouldest gave himself up to the way of virtue or pleasure.

Plato wroteth to Archytas, that he were born not for himself alone, but likewise for his countries and his friend.

Pythagoras thoughteth them to be a wickedness that body shouldest be fatten by bodlies, or that ones animal should be supporteth by the deaths of another.

When a persons once offereth to teaches Themistocles the arts of remembered all thing, Themistocles repliest, that he wouldest does her a much more acceptable favors, if he would taught him how to forget those things, who he wished not to remembers.

EXERCISE XIV.

Alexander was at length *convince*, how much more *happier* he *were* *which covetedst* nothing, than he who *require* the government of the whole *worlds*.

It *were* a *sayings* of Demetrius, that no *ones* was a more *unhappier* person than he, to *who* no adversity *hadst* ever *happening*.

Notwithstanding Xerxes was *replenisheth* with all the *blessing* of body and *fortunes*, yet, not content therewith, he *proposeth* a reward to him, *which* should *ingents* a new *kinds* of pleasure.

The Athenians, though the *wise* and most *learnedst* of all the Greeks, *condemnedst* Socrates to *dies*, because he *tached* the *unity* of God, and the spirituality of the *worships* that *are* due to him.

Isocrates used to *calls* *boy* of a ready genius the *son* of the gods.

EXERCISE XV.

For a considerable *times* after the deluge, hunting *seem* to *hast* be one of the principal employment of *mankinds*, on account of the great number of *wild* *beast* with *whom* the world then *abounds*. Nimrod displaying par-

ticular skill and activity in this *exercises*, *were advances* to great honour, and at length *acquireth* such an supremacy over his *cotemporary*, as to be *enable* to *found* the cities of Babylon, and *establisheth* the first monarchy of *who* history *make* mention.

The religion of antiquity, *who prevails* the longest, and *extendest* the farthest, *was* the *doctrines* of a plurality of *God*, and *seem* to *hast* acquired *their* influence in the rudest age of society, while the *effort* of reason *wert* feeble, and imagination and passion *direct* the *conducts*.

The *Phenician* have been universally *allows* by Pagan *writer* to be the first people, *which* *cultivateth* the *art* subservient to navigation.

EXERCISE XVI.

A taste for what *were* superb and magnificent *seem* to *has* been the *distinguish* character of the Egyptians, *Babylonian*, and Assyrians, which *he* chiefly *displayeth* in their work of architecture, though without any pretension to *elegances*.

The history of the Roman emperors *present* *we* with a set of *wretch*, that, if we except

only a few, were an absolute *disgraces* to human nature.

The Greeks *wast* the first person, *which hadst* the happy *arts* of uniting beauty to magnificence, and elegance of grandeur. Composition also, in a great variety of *branch*, *were carry* by him to a *degrees* of perfection, of which few modern can *forms* a tolerable idea; whilst philosophy *were cultivate* with singular success. And that *his* active *was* not inferior to their speculative talents, *appear* plainly from the several famous statesmen and *warrior* which at different *period* springs up amongst them.

EXERCISE XVII.

In the *reigns* of David, the *descendant* of Aaron had *multiply* to such a degree, that they *couldst* not all *did* duty in the temple at once; he therefore divided *him* into twenty-four *course*, and *ordains* that they should *ministered* weekly by *turn*.

So greatly prejudiced *was* the Jews against the Heathens around *him*, that they fancied the very dust of any of their *country* pollute them; and therefore *use* to *wipes* their feet at the borders of *his* own land, lest he should *defileth* the whole inheritance.

In many *part* of the east it *have* long *be* an usual thing to *has* at feasts a airy *kinds* of music *accompany* with dancing ; but at *funeral*, melancholy airs, *joins* with the lamentations of *person*, chiefly *woman*, hired for the purpose.

EXERCISE XVIII.

England, being *wash* by the sea on three of *it side*, is exempted from *that* extremes of *heats* and cold, to which other *country*, lying under the same *degree* of latitude, *art expose* ; and, on this *accounts*, is favourable to the longevity of *their inhabitant* in general.

China *are* said to be *divide* into fifteen *pro- vince*, each of *whom*, for *their* extent, fruitfulness, riches, and populousness, might well be *reckon* a *kingdoms* of *themselves*. The *account*, however, *who us* yet have of this vast *empire*s, are *suspecting* to *us* far from true.

Galilee *wast* divided into two *part*, whereof the upper was *calleth* Galilee of the *Gentile*, because *they border* upon the Gentile nations, and was in some measure *inhabits* by them. The whole country *were* situate to the north of Palestine, and, as Josephus *inform us*, exceedingly populous and fruitful.

the cause
second, the abject flattery of
his prince ; the third, an immoderate
immortality ; and the fourth, an
desire of perpetuates the remembrance
and excellent man.

As the Romans people was divided
three rank, namely, that of senator
man, knight, or gentlemen, a
citizen ; so was the Roman government
into three class.

The first classes is that of the
lect, or celestial God, and were
hers : twelve whereof was the
of great





